The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 81, SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0}

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, commencing on THIS SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859. The following distinguished Artistes are already engaged :—

Madame Titiens, Signor Corsi,
Madlle. Guarideci, Signor Castelli,
Madlle. Vaneri, Signor Annoni,
Signor Badialli, Signor Dinelli, and
Signor Vialetti, Signor Giuglini.
Conductor—Arditi.
Leader—Mr. Levey.

On THIS SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, LES HUGUENOTS:—Il Conte di San Bris (Governor of the Louvre) Signor Badiali; Raul di Nangis, (a Hugenot Gentleman) Signor Giuglini; Marcello, (his servant) Signor Vialetti; Hugenot Soldier, Signor Corsi; Margarita di Valois, (bethrothed to Henry IV.) Madlle. Vaneri; Urbano, (her page) Madlle. Guarducci; and Valentina, (Daughter of San Bris) Madlle. Titiens.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 8th, NORMA :—Pollio, Signor Giuglini; Oroveso, Signor Vialetti; Adalgisa, Madlle. Vaneri; and Norma, Madlle. Titiens.

On TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th, LA FAVORITA,—Leonora, Madlle. Guarducci; Baldassare, Signor Vialetti; and Fernando, Signor Gniuglini.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH. IL TROVATORE.—Manrico, Signor GIUGLINI; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Badiali; Azucena, Maddle. Guarducci; and Leonora, Madlle. Titiens.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH. LUCREZIA BORGIA.—Gennaro, Signor Giuglini; Duke Alfonso, Signor Badiali; Maffio Orsini, Madlle. Guarducci; and Lucrezia Madlle Titiens.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—Figaro, Signor Badiali; Conte Almaviva. Signor Corsi; Berta, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Rosini, Mdlle. Guarducci.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH—A FAVORITE OPERA.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s. Second Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s Up.Gal., 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Last appearance of Mr. T. C. KING. Miss HARRIETT GORDON and Mr. G. HONEY. Every Evening Mr. BRUCE NORTON.

On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug. 6, the performances will commence with the Celebrated Play of VIRGINIUS—Virginius, Mr. T. C. King; Siccius Dentatus, Mr. B. Norton; Virginia, Miss A. Parker.

After which a Grand Spanish Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by a Laughable Farce, entitled THE SIAMESE TWINS—Dennis O'Glib, Mr. J. O'Sullivan; Donald Slow, Mr. B. Norton; Marian, Miss F. Bland.

Characteristic Dance—Master Hallagan.

To conclude with (last time) the Grand Fairy Extravaganza, entitled the INVISIBLE PRINCE; or, the Island of Tranquil Delights! Furibond—Mr. GEORGE HONEY. Don Leander—Miss H. GORDON.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS. The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this City.

The following subscriptions have been promised :—

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for several Ornamental Fountains in various parts of the city	100	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, one Fountain (with Dog Troughs)	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq., one ditto (with Dog Trough)	6	0	0
Alexander Parker, Esq., one ditto (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0
Jonathan Pim, one ditto (Registering)	7	0	0
Alderman Atkinson, one ditto (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq., one ditto (for Cattle)	8	10	0
Thomas Pim, Esq., one ditto (with Dog Trough)	5	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, Esq., 59 William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31 College-green; and by Thomas Pim, jun., 75 South Great George's-street; John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street, Honorary Secretaries; or Charles G. Malone, 41 South Great George's-street, Treasurer.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. ELECTION OF FEMALE LUNATIC KEEPER. THE Guardians of the above Union will, on Thursday, the 18th inst., proceed to elect a competent Woman to superintend and take charge of the Female Lunatic Department of the Workhouse. Salary, £15 per annum, with second-class rations and a furnished apartment.

Two Sureties in the sum of £20 will be required for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Applications (in handwriting of candidates), with copies of testimonials, to be lodged with the Clerk not later than 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th inst. Candidates to be in attendance on the day of election at One o'clock.

(By Order) JOHN BYRNE, Clerk of the Union *pro tem.*

Boardroom, James's-street, 4th August, 1859.

Railways.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c., A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN Will be despatched from the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Nine o'Clock, Morning, On WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST, And will arrive at Galway about Four o'Clock, Longford, about Half-past One o'Clock, and Cavan about a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Afternoon.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO THE FOLLOWING STATIONS AND BACK:—

	F.C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.
To Mullingar and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Athlone do.			
" Longford do.			
" Cavan do.			
" Ballinasloe do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry do.	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Galway do.			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, WEDNESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For Fares from intermediate Stations and other particulars see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 24th July, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Four-teen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.

Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.

FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham :—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class..............Half-a-Crown.

Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS, BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE. THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

IRISH TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. (Established 1837.) The office of this Society, No. 17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, will be open on and after MONDAY, AUGUST 8th (God willing), for sale of Bibles, receiving Subscriptions and Applications for Grants of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of the Holy Scriptures.

Office hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Honorary Secretaries—The Rev. C. H. Minchin and Rev. C. S. Stanford.

Secretary and Collector—Matthew Eaton, Esq.

Appeals.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER. NEW ZEALAND. The undersigned are now able to state that the above-named lady has been appointed MATRON of the Emigrant Ship, *Regina*, which is to sale on the 29th instant, for NEW ZEALAND. Her children will be taken with her at half the usual fare, while she herself obtains a free passage and rations, as matron.

The object of this second appeal, therefore, under the above heading is to solicit a few contributions from those whom the Lord has blessed with means to enable the family to avail themselves of the providential opening to purchase a necessary outfit, and, if at all practicable, to procure a PIANO FORTE, the possession of which in NEW ZEALAND would secure with God's blessing, a livelihood for the Lady and her family amongst the colonists, whose children she could instruct in music.

About 18*l*. have been contributed, and if about 40*l*. additional were subscribed, an interesting family would be provide for, and the Wife and Children enabled to rejoin the Parent from whom they have been so long and so widely separated.

It is seldom that an opportunity occurs of doing so much certain good by a small outlay, and it is with confidence that the undersigned present the case for the consideration of all Christian People.

N.B.—The vessel sails on THE 29TH AUGUST instant.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., 28, Upper Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, 57, Rutland-square, West

Education.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE. (A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.) 15, RUTLAND-SQUARE, EAST, DUBLIN. BUSINESS WAS RESUMED on MONDAY, 1st August.

A Prospectus, accompanied with testimonials, shall be forwarded on application, to any Parent or Guardian unacquainted with the character of this Educational Establishment.

J. LARDNER BURKE, LL.D., MASTER.

The College, Rutland-square, 5th August, 1859.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION. No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. LATE REV. DR. WALLS.

Principals. MR. WILLIAM HEASLE, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Classical Sizar, Classical first Honor-Man Prize-Man in English Composition, First Classical Scholar, 1851, &c.

MR. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Science Sizar, first Honor-Man, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prize-man, First Senior Moderator, and first gold medallist in Mathematics and Physics.

The business of this establishment will be resumed on Monday, August 16th, when the Principals request a punctual attendance of the pupils.

The kind attention of the public is respectfully drawn to the following facts :—

1st.—That Mr. Heazle and Mr. Mortimer are each of them qualified to give the education which they profess to give.

2nd.—That the pupils *exclusively* prepared by them have obtained and are obtaining high distinctions similar to their own.

The truth of the former of these statements may be easily tested by reference to the Dublin University Calendar, and in proof of the latter a list of honors obtained by the pupils during this current year is subjoined.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, HILIARY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Hume, 2nd Honor in Classics.
Mr. Grahame, 2nd Honor in Classics.
TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, TRINITY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Wm. Hassard, 2nd Honor in Science.
TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, SIZARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1859.
Mr. Grahame, Classical Sizarship.

Mr. Graham was the only Pupil educated in any of the Schools of Dublin or its vicinity, who was successful on this occasion, and he was prepared exclusively by Mr. Heasle, *in the School*, without any College grinding; and Pupils similarly prepared by Mr. Heasle have, during the last Seven Years, obtained fifteen high places at Entrance, and fifteen Sizarships.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET, AS OFFICES. TWO LARGE DRAWING-ROOMS, 8, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO BE LET.
AT SANDYMOUNT.—A detached House, £16 a Month.
... MONKSTOWN.—A large House, £20 a Month.
... BRAY.—Two large Houses, one at the Beach £21 a Month, the other, a detached one, situate in the Valley of Diamonds, and will be Let either furnished or unfurnished.
... GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—Two Houses, one at £30 to November, and the other £15 a Month.
... WICKLOW.—A Detached House, £20 a Month.
... BELFAST.—A Magnificent Establishment, with ample accommodation for a Nobleman or gentleman of fortune; by the year or for a term of years. Either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM SQUARE—A First Class House, £75 a year.
UPPER MERRION STREET—Two First Class Houses; One for Sale.
UPPER MOUNT-STREET—A First Class House on Lease.
UPPER LEESON-STREET—A Handsome Commodious House, 70 Guineas a-year.
LOWER LEESON-STREET Ditto Ditto £65 a-year.
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £65 a-year
WELLINGTON-ROAD, ... 70 Guineas a-year
LOWER BAGGOT-STREET ... ... £70 a-year
MOLESWORTH-STREET ... ... To be Sold
LOWER MOUNT-STREET ... ... Terms moderate.
GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET ... ... "
RATHMINES.—Two very nice medium class Houses, £45—to 60 guineas a year; also, Two detached Houses, with 4 to 5 Acres of Land each. Either situated for a family of the first respectability.
DUNDRUM—A first-class Furnished detached House, suited for a large family. 3 Cottages, with 4 Acres of Land, to an improving tenant—very cheap.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED—
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin.
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin.
A Gentlemanly Residence with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.

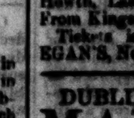
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Shipping.

SUMMER STEAM EXCURSIONS.



The MARS (weather permitting) is intended to Sail on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 10th, from the Custom-House Quay, Dublin, at 11 o'clock a.m. *precisely*, for Kingstown; Fare 6d. From Kingstown at Twelve o'clock for a three hours' sail towards Wales, and within commanding view of the Welsh Mountains—Fare 1s. 6d. Should the weather not render it desirable to sale towards Wales, the Excursions will be by Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, the Kish Lightship, Howth, Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and back to Kingstown. From Kingstown for DUBLIN at 6 o'clock p.m. Fare 6d.

Tickets issued at No. 46, North-wall; CAROLAN EGAN'S, No. 20, Eden Quay; and on board.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART. MATTING! MATTING!! *C. HOEY*, 22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

Money.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100*l*. to 500*l*. granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON. SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND 110, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838. HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l*. 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l*. 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l*. STERLING. THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l*. or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 3	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.

AGENT. Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Offices...... {345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.}

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER, GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward he movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

TO INVALIDS. THE WATER CURE. MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients, conducted by the Proprietor, P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes, Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Scotland, or Ireland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allan).

Mr. Jack may be consulted in Dublin every Tuesday, from 1 till 2 o'Clock, at Mr. David Gowan's, No. 6, LowerSackville-street. For Prospectus apply to the Proprietor, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S. DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency :—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR. A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by GEO. OLDHAM AND CO., APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including

Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubes, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ANY ONE REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT or those suffering under Nervous Debility, they should at once consult PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, and patients whose cases have been unskilfully treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, should also consult
PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, at
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A cure guaranteed in every case—Hours of consultation from 10 until 8 o'clock (Sundays excepted). The utmost secrecy observed in all cases.

N.B.—Private entrance by the hall door.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted daily in all cases of Nervous Debility, Irritability, Trembling of the Hands, Indigestion, Involuntary Blushing, Delusions of the Mind, Depression of Spirits, &c., whether produced by sedentary employment, residence in the tropics, or otherwise. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of Scorbutic, Skin, and other pernicious Diseases; and their method of treatment is very expeditious, and involves no actual restraint either in diet or occupation.

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SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
ELECTION OF MASTER SHOEMAKER.

THE Guardians of the above Union purpose Electing a competent person as MASTER SHOEMAKER, on THURSDAY, the 11th AUGUST. The party elected must have a competent knowledge of cutting out all descriptions of Boots and Shoes, be practically conversant with the manner of making up same, and be fully able to select and assort the description, of the different qualities of Leather and Findings required. Salary 46l. 10s. per annum, paid weekly. Two solvent Sureties in the sum of 100l. will be required. Candidates to lodge Applications and Testimonials with me, here, by the hour of 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, and be in attendance on the Board the following day at One.

(By Order.)
JOHN BYRNE, Clerk, pro tem.

Board-room, 29th July, 1859.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
T OFLOUR MERCHANTS, MILLERS, POTATO FACTORS, &c.

THE Guardians of the above Union are prepared to receive separate proposals, from competent parties, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required during Four Months, from 18th August, inst.

FLOUR, Best Seconds.
WHEATMEAL, Best Red.
POTATOES, Kemps, or Scotch Downs, or both, free from clay and hazard.

"Tenders" (forms of which can be had on application to the Master,) to be delivered to me here, by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 18th inst.

Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract, the amount to be declared at the time of taking the Contract.

The parties tendering are required to be in attendance at the Board Room, on Thursday, 18th August, at one o'clock, when the Guardians will declare the Contractors, who will thereupon be required to perfect the usual bond.

No Tender will be considered except on the House Form, and delivered within the time above specified.

(By Order of the Board.)
GEORGE HEPBURN,
Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, James'-street,
5th August, 1859.

Sermons.

SERMONS.—PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS ARE THEY EVER, OR ARE THEY NECESSARILY ASSOCIATED WITH THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT?

The Rev. S. G. MORRISON will deliver a Sermon on this subject TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey-street.

Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS, ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1859.

1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., by the Rev. JAMES ROOMES, A.M.

Subject—The Revival a Reality.—1 Cor. xii. 6.

"If the wind blowing where it listeth illustrates the working of the Holy Spirit, what can men say better than in the words of our Blessed Lord, 'Yea, Father, for so it hath seemed good in thy sight.'—St. Matt. xi. 26. Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.

2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. H. C. EADE, Missionary Secretary.

Subject—Modern Revivals and the unity of the true Church.

Do not all who have been quickened by the Holy Ghost in America and Ireland agree in calling upon Christ, and receiving forgiveness through faith in Him?

Does not real faith in the heart lead to right conduct? Is not the change from vice to virtue, from drunkenness to sobriety, from profanity to piety, a clear proof that the converts in the North have real heart-moving faith.

If all those who are truly converted by the Holy Ghost, and are saved by grace through faith, are joined to Christ as members of His body, must they not all belong to the true Church?

3. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7. p.m. Rev. JAMES ROOMES, A.M.

Subject—The Test of the Revival.—1 John, iv. 2.

What signs do the priests of Rome give showing that they have the spirit of God?

Do their worship and teaching come from the Word Spirit of God? If not, how can they be of God?

Have they the Spirit of Christ? If not, can they be His? (Rom. viii. 9.—Roman Catholic Bible.)

4. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, [illegible]-street, Seven p.m. Rev. F. F. [illegible], Curate of St. Werburgh's.

Subject—The Confessional.

Can all the Synod of the Roman Catholic bishops give one instance from the New Testament, where any apostles heard private confession and gave absolution as the Roman Catholic priests do now?

Can any of the Roman Catholic bishops produce the Roman Catholic rule of faith, and get the £40,000?

Roman Catholics come and hear, and trust in Christ alone.

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THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERAEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—AUGUST 5.

The English funds opened in London to-day at the same prices of yesterday, and continued steady until two o'clock, when an improvement of a quarter per cent. upon the prices of yesterday at same hour was attained. The market presented a very buoyant appearance in the funds. Consols advanced one quarter per cent. for cash. Account and New Account, New Threes advanced ⅜ for, cash, not quoted for account, but done at 94½ for new Account; Bank Stock not quoted; City Debentures improved one-eighth; nothing done in Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks firm; Nationals for sale; Royals in demand at 28; British and Irish Steam asked for; City of Dublin Steam for sale; Building Shares steady; Canal Stock asked for; Patriotics for sale; Consumers' Gas offered; Carysports for sale at ⅝; all paid Shares for sale; General Mines buyers; Mining Company of Ireland; sellers at 13½. Wicklow Coppers advanced 10s., and in demand at the advance. In Railways very little has been done; Cork and Passage advanced ⅛; Cork and Youghal asked for; Belfast Junctions done at 44 rather sellers; Drogheda advanced 10s.; rather firm; Wicklows rather heavy; Dundalks asked for; nothing done in Cashel Stock, Killarneys, South-Easterns, Mullingars, nor Limericks; Wicklow Preference asked for; Dundalk Preference rather heavy at the price last sold at; Cashel Preference improved a shade, and firm at it; nothing done in Limerick nor Cork and Bandon Preference Shares to-day. The cause of the rise in the Funds to-day is attributed to the recent large arrivals of specie, which will for a time supply all the wants of the Continent, and prevent the drain of gold on the Bank of England.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 6TH.
Morning Tide, 3.59, Evening, 4.31.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

M. ABOUT photographed the miseries of the States of the Church, and transferred his pictures to the columns of a newspaper. The arms of the Papacy reach all the way to Paris; so M. About threw his feuilletons into the fire, and sat down to write a book. Louis Napoleon desired to frighten the Pope, not to destroy his despotism. Perhaps Paris will witness the crown of Charlemagne placed on the head of Napoleon by the spiritual lord of a hundred and thirty millions of people. The Pope had, indeed, refused this kind office before. A good fright makes even Prelates wonderfully obliging. So M. About's book was allowed to circulate for a week; when it had worked its way, it was prohibited. Notwithstanding everyone read it, but it was tabooed in Drawing-rooms, Salons, and Courts. Thus the *parthe pretre* was satisfied, for open scandal was avoided, while the truth worked merely in secret. The curiosities of literature must have another page added to their interesting annals. Another work is being published in Paris, containing photographs taken by Austrian officials, of the subjects which formed the staple of M. About's book. The portraits are wonderfully similar; and, since the Austrian artiste was a friend, we may suppose he was inclined to flatter. Yet the Austrian account, if anything, is more unfavourable than that of M. About.

The history of this brochure is somewhat curious. The Austrians abandoned Milan rather in a hurry, and had not leisure to search the pigeon holes of the bureaux. The French found a vast mass of diplomatic papers, and amongst them the confidential communications of the police in the States of the Church with the Vienna officials. In these documents, the character of the Cardinals' government is drawn by Austrian hands. An extract or two will shew that the limner was not over complimentary:—

"In a spiritual point of view, Rome is just now a focus of immorality; in a temporal point of view a focus of anarchy. The inhabitants are more inclined to superstition than to religion. Government contracts inspire no confidence, for if there is any advantage in repudiating them, they are forthwith dissolved by a Papal decree, or the conditions are altered to the great prejudice of the contractors. The finances are in a worse than deplorable condition; the roguery of the Ministers, not less than their incompetency drains the public purse. Throughout the Papal States justice is openly sold."

Another report says:—

"With the exception of legions of priests, lay brothers and fanatics, the population are not only annoyed but irritated and indignant against the present *regime*. Satire and an irreverent attitude against the Sovereign show the feelings of the people."

At a later period, a third report makes the following candid confession:—

"Really this city should be called Babylon, not Rome. The clerical body consists of two-thirds of hypocrites and Simonians: the preachers are either indifferent or atheists."

Thus writes Prince Von Swchwarzenburg, to the archbishops and bishops of Lombardo-Venetia:—

"Under the hypocritical pretext of reconciling liberty with the church, both the church and the clergy have been dragged in the mire. It is high time that the clergy, blushing for its past errors, and the scandalous eccentricities with which so many of its members have polluted themselves, should confine itself to its sacred duties, and should cease to be the most abject tool of social demoralisation."

It is just as well to remark that Louis Napoleon himself in his letter to General Ney, has endorsed the accuracy of these descriptions.

Now not only has the book containing these passages been tolerated at Paris, but the official newspapers teem with extracts for the edification of the faithful and a warning to the 40,000 Priests who rule them. Why was M. About's book prohibited, if they be tolerated? The answer to that question is simply this, that Louis Napoleon works on the fears of the Papacy when reason is of no avail. There is probably something to be done in the Duchies, some constitution to be given to the Legations, some desire that the Pope would assume the Hegemony of the Embryo confederation; and as the Pope hesitates, the press is let loose to sting him to surrender.

Louis Napoleon very probably detests the Papacy as the Papacy fears him. He desires to work the Romish Church as a tool, and the Romish Church is struggling to retain by finesse all that she has lost by the revolution. It is a curious combat, this, between Apollyon and the great dragon; now one wins a point, now another; it is a fight between the despotism of the sword and the despotism of the Church, and the final result will be that the Pope will be left for a time a million of souls and some four millions of acres; enough, some may say, for the descendant of a poor fisherman of Gallilee.

Meanwhile Louis Napoleon stands aloof, and watches, if he does not direct, the movements of the spirits he has evoked. He, the eldest son of the Church, will not deprive the Pope of a rich territory—not at all. French Kings have been stabbed by Jesuits before now, and the curse of the Church has ever proved fatal to Emperors who believed in it. The Legations Tuscany, Modena, Parma will be allowed to choose their form of government. Napoleon owes his throne to universal suffrage; a few thousand French troops will be sent in merely to preserve the independence of election. Whichever way the complication ends, Louis Napoleon will be the gainer. If the Italians choose a republic or a Dictator, then Napoleon is the friend of freedom, and has once more united revolution to despotism. If the authority of the Pope and Princes be restored, he is the eldest son of the Church again, and can claim a reward for his material services.

This it is which makes the Italian question so interesting to us. The programme of Napoleon III. contains the words "Religion, Justice, Civilisation, National Interest." These conceal the germs of aggression upon all or any State. A writer in *Blackwood* has seen this clearly:—

"Will not the championship of 'civilisation' justify Napoleon in supporting Russia and Austria in aggrandizing themselves at the expense of Turkey? Perhaps, also, of incorporating Portugal, the ally of England, with Spain, the friend of France? Will not the plea of 'justice' entitle him to attack Germany, in order to win for France the frontier of the Rhine, and to aim a blow at the maritime ascendancy of England, by demanding the cession of Gibraltar to Spain, and of the Ionian Islands to the possessor of the adjoining coast? Will not the defence of 'national rights' justify him in siding with the Viceroy of Egypt against the Sultan, and, in this way, secure the predominance of French influence on the Isthmus of Sues? And as for 'religion,' will it not be a plea for him seeking to excite revolt in Ireland, whenever it may suit him, to apply a hostile pressure to Great Britain? Not that he cares a straw for the Catholics of Ireland; but he would make a tool of them for the moment, in order to concuss the British Government more expeditiously into his terms."

That is it: the despotism of Rome is at present a more suitable ally than revolution. By-and-bye, when the Church has served his purpose, it will be thrown aside as insolently as Kossuth and Klapka have been discarded. Meanwhile, the "true prostration" of the Romish Church is kept before the public as a warning to some, and a preparation to others for what is yet to come.

The *Times* on the railroads strike in London:—

To us humble mortals the course of the operative builders is imitated from one of Nature's most terrible agents. It is the flash first, and the thunder after. First there blazes out a mandate to Messrs. Trolloppe's men to lay down their tools by a certain day and hour; and about a week after some 5,000 workmen assemble in Hyde Park to make speeches and justify the measure. When her Majesty is obliged to declare war her Ministers cannot face Parliament one single hour without explaining the necessity and asking public confidence. The Conference of the Builders' Trades' Union is a much more august authority. They may lay a builder, and all the men who stick to him, under an interdict as terrible as any that a Pope ever launched over these realms, and take their time in defending themselves. What, however, is even more striking is the singular astonishment they betray when they find that masters can strike as well as men. It is not for us either to defend or to censure, or in any way to criticise the proceedings of the masters, who know their own business best, and act on the principle of self-preservation. Being struck, they strike in return; and, finding themselves openly menaced by a wide organisation, they have recourse to a counter-organisation. But the operative builders in Hyde Park appear to think this a most extraordinary and unjustifiable proceeding. They have apparently been taught that the game was loaded guns on one side and targates on the other; that they had only to blaze away and enjoy the fun, first knocking one building into the *Gazette*, then another, while they were themselves to be perfectly scathless. No doubt, there is a certain hedge practice in a sister island which combines the greatest security on the one side with the utmost mischief to the other; but this is impossible on a large scale, and difficult on any scale whatever in this metropolis. So the operative builders find the truth of the old warnings addressed to those who play at bowls, or those who live in glass houses. Two can play at this game. This is simply a pitched battle. The operatives have first crossed the Ticino, and with Austrian tardiness are now specchifying to show why they have done a very foolish thing. When war is once proclaimed there is really an end of argument; the most effective measures are the best. So in the present state of the affair, all the operatives have to consider is how they may become the masters, as they honestly avow they want to be, over their employers; and all that their employers have to consider is how they may retain the mastership they have hitherto possessed.

The Hyde Park orators talk of the "fiendish" document which the master builders require them to sign, and think it equivalent to signing away their freedom and their souls. The man who chiefly uses this language is one who assumes authority over the men, who has called them together, and who has spent his nights in maturing this movement. He is a party, then, to the imposition of the pledge which binds these men together, and which prevents them from making their own terms with their masters. He is one of the authors and maintainers of a document which deprives the men of the most important part of their liberty—that of making their own contracts; and deprives them even of their souls, for if they are ever so much attached to their master they dare not serve him, except on the terms dictated by Mr. Facey and his colleagues. The question lies between one document and another, the only difference being that the Union document binds a man to one of the most unjust and mischievous codes ever devised, depriving him, for example, of the use of his hands for an hour a day; while the master's document binds him to nothing at all but to be his own master. Mr. Facey has no right that he can show, in nature or anywhere else, to go up to a fellow-workman and insist on his signing a document to work only upon certain conditions; but the Messrs. Trollope, if they have reason to fear a conspiracy against them, have a perfect right to employ no man who will not recognise them for his masters and agree to their terms. The plain reason of this is that Messrs. Trollope, as master builders, are charged with all the responsibilities and risks of the business, and can alone make contracts with the public. They are obliged to make all the calculations, and to take many things into account that would certainly escape the notice of a speculative working plotting, as he thinks, the deliverances of his fellow-workmen. Having thus, as it were, the supreme management of every undertaking, they must know what wages they can afford to promise, what hours they require, and so forth. They must cut things rather close, for they have to consider in their tenders and contracts, not only rival builders, but the houses already built and in the market. So long as wages rise and fall, naturally the master builders will take the risk; but if a committee is to step in, and dictate not only hours and wages, but all sorts of other conditions, they find themselves confronted with a terrible power that baffles all their calculations, and incapacitates them from making any contract. In simple truth, this is an attempt to serve two masters, which, on the highest authority, we know to be impossible. The operative builders cannot serve Messrs. Trollope and Messrs. Potter and Co. at the same time. They must give up either one or the other. If Messrs. Potter, Facey, Cremer, Bloomfield, Osborne, Facey, and Co., who appear to represent all the branches of the building trade, are in a condition to take contracts, and offer wages to the men, by all means let the latter go to masters of so much kindness and intelligence. But if the "Conference" is not in a condition to solicit orders, and to invite workmen, then the latter had better stick to those who are.

From the *Daily News* on Judicial Statistics:—

So far back as 1800, Mr. Colquhoun estimated the loss in the metropolis by depredations at £2,000,000 a year; and in 1835, the Watch Committee of Liverpool stated the loss by depredations in their borough at 700,000 annually. Mr. Redgrave, the Registrar of Criminal Returns, more correctly, it appears, estimates the annual cost of the criminal classes, including all the cost of the establishment for punishing them, as well as what they steal and waste, at not less than £10,000,000 a year. This, though a modest estimate, compared to that of Mr. Colquhoun, is an enormous sum to be annually destroyed by such a comparatively small number of persons as 160,346, or about the 120th part of the community, in spite of the exertions of the rest to restrain and prevent them. Though this sum is quite enough to create alarm considering it as the annual cost and food of crime; yet these returns, like all the preceding returns of late years, show that the number of grave offences is continually decreasing, and that depredations without violence are the chief crimes of the people.

The *Morning Herald* upon Whig Corruption—

Some united effort must be made to counteract the corrupting influence with which the Whigs have been for some time seeking to undermine the independence of both branches of the Legislature. The revelations before recent committees appointed to inquire into election petitions have taken the public by surprise. Men stand aghast at the discovery that the political purists are, in truth, the real corrupters. The Whigs have spared no labour to reduce bribery to a regular system. Hence the boast of one of the clique that he knew the price of every borough in the United Kingdom was by no means an idle one. Seven members of "the great Liberal party" have been unseated, whilst in no single instance has the election of a Conservative been declared void. The seven votes count for fourteen in a division so that the majority against Lord Derby's Government was carried, has been already reversed. The verdict of the House of Commons did not in that instance reflect the real opinion of the country; and clever intrigues were enabled to set public opinion at defiance. Renewed activity with respect to registration, and increased exertions amongst Conservatives generally, have already produced an important change, and the required majority has been secured.

It is, however, for the purpose of thrusting Whig recruits into the House of Lords that the most extraordinary system has been adopted. A short time ago we published a list of the accessions to the peerage since 1830, by which it appears that no less than one hundred and nine Whig retainers have been raised to the Upper House in the interval, whilst only twenty-two Conservatives have received that honour in the same period. A close analysis of the document reveals some remarkable facts. Thus, while the Conservatives have not created a singe dukedom or marquisate, the Whigs have added three of the former and five of the latter to their list. They have created nineteen earldoms against three on the part of the Conservatives, but they have only three viscountcies against four conferred by the Conservatives. But there are seventy-nine Whig against fifteen Conservatives baronies. In this manner the one hundred and nine new creations are accounted for, and the majority of eighty-seven over the twenty-two Conservatives creations obtained. It is evident that if they are allowed to go on in this manner for the next thirty years the House of Lords will be completely filled with their creatures. Of the one hundred and nine cases in which honours have been distributed by the Whigs, not more than twenty or twenty-two can be defended or justified upon public grounds. They ought not, in fact, to have exceeded the number with which the Conservatives were satisfied, and twenty creations would not have excited suspicion. Mr. Labouchere, however, comes to swell the list, and to raise the number to one hundred and ten. Rumour points to further extensions of the privilege, and the names of other persons have been mentioned as designed shortly to be ennobled. Such wholesale distribution of honour is certainly calculated to provoke discussion and to excite discontent. This wretched system of scattering rewards amongst the unworthy brings the House of Lords into contempt, and the public learn to draw ominous comparisons.

The *Standard* upon our future policy in India.

We cannot abandon India, but we may set up independent local governments. It may seem a violent contradiction to our past policy to talk of re-establishing dynasties, in upsetting which we have spent millions of treasure. But if we recognise verbally the mistake of our past policy, why not actually reverse it? The inhabitants of the plains of Hindostan are perhaps the most industrious, frugal, and peaceful people in the world. Our first settlements were planted amongst their quiet populations, and it is our lust of conquest that has brought us into conflict with the warrior tribes of the East, and which now imposes upon us the necessity of maintaining an army of nearly half-a-million of men. It is true that we have hitherto played the inhabitants of the plains against the dwellers in the hills. But the end is, that although we have conquered the last power that could hope to contest our sovereignty, and have succeeded in quelling a mutiny more formidable than any attack from the foreigner, we are endangered by the very immensity of our possesions, and our empire seems tottering to its base merely because we cannot afford the outlay necessary to its maintenance. The most eminent of our Indian authorities have declared that the most fatal day to English rule in India would be that on which the last native sovereignty should be extinguished. To Scindiah, to Jung Bahadoor, to the Nizam, or his minister we owe in a great measure our speedy suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. These independent princes, with everything to lose by the adoption of our cause if we succumbed, cast in their lot with us, because they knew that there were in our government the elements of greater stability than any that could be improvised upon Indian soil. They were our allies because they knew our power. Had they been assured of our weakness they would have been our enemies. Surely it is worth our while to try whether the restoration of two or three native dynasties will not keep some of our outlying provinces as stately and as cheaply as our Government. Oude is prostrate. A proclamation of the Governor General, giving back its independence upon certain favourable terms would probably convert its population from a state of sullen resentment into one of cordial sympathy. Here is a fair opportunity for commencement. If the plan succeeded we might apply it in the Punjaub and in Scinde, and we might no longer find it necessary to maintain European garrisons, thousands of miles away, to overawe a ferocious and fanatic soldiery, whom a fancied insult to their religion or their national prejudices might convert into open foes.

Correspondence.

TRADES, UNIONS AND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of this day, you publish two articles, one from the *London Times* and another from the *Daily News*, on the questions of trades' combinations and of the recent strikes in London. These articles should be read by every tradesman in this country who is associated with a union, for it is well known that the vile system which receives the utter condemnation of all well-wishers of the labouring classes, has taken a deep root in this city. Trades' unions are here, as elsewhere, and, doubtless, the time may come when their influence will be exercised to interrupt the labour of honest industry. It is deeply to be regretted that men do not learn wisdom by experience, if not by example; for a greater curse never visited society than this iniquitous system of trades' clubs, to secure an uniform rate of wages and hours of labour, &c. Men might as well try to obtain a uniform size of body in the human family—uniform capacities, equality in worldly wealth; in a word, these brilliant philosophers of a new doctrine and a new faith might as well go for the nine points of the charter at once, by way of beginning, for their attempt to regulate wages according to a given scale is just as preposterous. Surely the master is the best judge of what he can afford to pay. Besides the risk of his capital he is exposed to a variety of losses against which he is bound, not only for his own, but for his workmen's sake to guard, and it is not whether the workman is paid sufficient, but whether his employer can pay more, and who, pray, is best able to decide?

I have witnessed many strikes in the manufacturing districts of England, and all have terminated in one great evil—namely, the ruin in many cases, and in every instance, the distress of the workpeople.

Fathers have become drunkards, and idle; wives and famiies have been neglected; houses broken up; furniture sold, and workhouses filled; whilst a few men—the secretaries and stump-orators of the gangs—have generally retired on comfortable independencies. In all my experience I never saw a solitary instance in which the ringleaders in these strikes did not accumlate wealth. They would seem to have been originated for their special benefit, and it is my conviction that all strikes are brought about by a few designing, idle rascals, who want to make money, but who should be caught, and sent to the tread-mill, as the place fitted for them.

I admire the determination of the London employers to withstand the effects of the curse which has befallen them, but I believe an end will never be put to this evil until government pass a law by which a severe punishment will be inflicted on the person who is in any way connected with a trades' union.—I remain, Sir, yours &c., JOHN A. WALKER.

Dublin, August 4th, 1859.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF WEXFORD.—The *Wexford Constitution* says:—"One of the things which we believe possible of accomplishment, and the realisation of which would confer benefits on this country which it is impossible to calculate or appreciate, is Mr. Brunel's scheme of making Wexford a great public thoroughfare. The movement which has been recently made to effect the improvement of the harbour, and the practical shape which the question has assumed, by the acknowledgment of its importance by the Admiralty, and their recommendation to the Treasury, advance us towards this project, and inspire us with the best hopes. The advantages of a good natural position, as in the case of Galway, are sure in time to force their way into notice. If the map be consulted, it will be seen how closely Wexford and South Wales approach each other. But 33 miles separate the lighthouse of the Tuskar from that of the North Bishop on the Pembrokeshire coast, while the mainlands are not 50 miles asunder. Milford Haven is nearer Wexford than Waterford by two hours; and by making a packet station of Fishguard—which port can, by the construction of a pier, be made fitter for a frequent Channel packet service than even Milford Haven—upwards of another hour would be saved. This is an important consideration; and the advantages which we have enumerated must attract the attention of capitalists before long."

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Osborne, August 4.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort embarked on board the Fairy yesterday afternoon for a cruise.

Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena accompanied her Majesty.

The Princess of Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst arrived yesterday on a visit to her Majesty.

A deputation had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday at his official residence in Downing-street, to present a memorial from the depositors in the late Tralee Savings Bank. The deputation consisted of Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M.P., Colonel Herbert, M.P., Mr. Vance, M.P., and Captain D. O'Connell, M.P.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governor of Malta.

On Thursday at a meeting of the Council of India, Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., was appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The nuptials of Lord Bingham, son of the Earl and Countess of Lucan, and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, are expected to be solemnized early in next month.

The mortal remains of the Late Earl of Minto were removed from Eaton-square on Thursday evening to Minto House, near Hawick, N.B., preparatory to interment in the family vault.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been confined to Lansdown House by a very severe attack of diarrhœa. We are happy to learn the noble marquis is much better.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, who are now at Heron Court, near Christchurch, leave early in the ensuing week for Achnacarry, the noble Earl's shooting quarters in the north of Scotland.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Eaton-square for a tour in Switzerland.

Lord and Lady Braybrooke have left town for Audley End, their seat in Essex.

The Earl and Countess of Egmont have arrived at Loughcooter Castle, on a visit to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gough.

The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam, arrived at Salt-hill Hotel, Monkstown, yesterday, from the Palace, Tuam.

Lady Proby has left London for Germany.

The Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Alice Hill, Lord Arthur Hill and suite, left Hillsborough on Wednesday morning for their new mansion at Dundrum, where they will be joined by the Marquis of Downshire and the Earl of Hillsborough, who will proceed thither from Newry, in which town they were present at a general inspection of the Royal Down Militia.

The Countess of Clonmel, accompanied by her youthful family, took her departure from Bishopscourt on Wednesday, for Bert House, Athy, the seat of her ladyship's noble father, Lord Down. The Earl remains at Bishopscourt.

Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P., after a brief visit to his fine demesne, Castletown, has returned to London.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Captain Dopping Hepenstal, of Derrycassan, County of Longford, to be a Deputy Lieutenant for that county, in the room of Captain Ledwith deceased.

Lord Bellew, the Hon. Miss Bellew, and suite, have arrived at the Gresham Hotel.

Major-General Sir James Chatterton, Bart., and Lady Chatterton, left the Waterloo Hotel, Jermyn-street, on Wednesday morning for Dover.

The Countess of Caledon, accompanied by the Dowager Countess of Caledon, and the Earl of Caledon, and Lady Jane, and the Hon. Walter Alexander, have arrived at Castle Caledon, County Tyrone.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Killarney Lake Hotel (Castle-Lough):—Mr. and Miss Gregory, Dublin; Mr. M. Simmons, Arles, Queen's County; Lieutenant-Colonel Shakspeare, R.A., Ballincorrig; W. A. Shakspeare, Ex. Coll. Oxford; Captain and Mrs. Pack, Scotland; Mr. Hoare, Lanark Militia, Ireland; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Buchanan, Scotland; Major-General Strattan and Miss Street, Clifton; Rev. James Saunders and family, Cheltenham; Mr. Blair, Glenbrook; Mr. Blazby, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Rev. J. Richards, Alcombe-Somerset; Mr. Lagun, Kingstown; Rev. Thomas Howe, R.N., H.M.S., Alax, and Mrs. Howe, Kingstown; Mr. Benjamin and Mr. William, Uske, Monmouth; Colonel Honeywood and Miss Hughes Whimple, Devonshire; Hon. Mrs. and Misses Talbott, Admiralty, Queenstown, &c., &c.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Hibernian Hotel:—Sir Robert Gore Booth, Mr. R. G. Booth, Master Booth, the Misses Booth and suite, from London; the Misses St. George, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Captain Hartley, A. F. Nugent, Esq., the Palace, Tynagh; Pierce Marcus Barron, Esq., William Frederick Holland, Esq., F. O'Grady, High Sheriff of Mayo; J. Kirkwood, Esq., — Crawford, Esq., — Goslin, Esq., C. Payne, Esq., J. Aspinal, Esq., Rev. Mr. Duncan, — Nelligan, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Bell, with the Misses Bell, from Brook Hill House, Wexford. Departures—Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson, for Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, for Killarney; — Fraser, Esq., Dr. Hamilton, Captain Dickson, Alderman Watson, for London; Rev. Mr. Word, Captain Lawder, Admiral O'Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, F. Gilden, Esq., Captain and Mrs. Clement, Capt. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Cotten, Lieutenant Power, Captain Balfe, J. White, &c.

The Church

The Rev. Henry Constable, curate to the Rev. E. Lombard, has been presented by the Bishop to the incumbency of Desertmore, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Quarry to Middleton.

The Forkhill church is about to undergo extensive improvements. The enlargements will be made in the Gothic style of architecture, and on an elaborate scale—the windows and door frames being of cut stone, with appropriate ornaments. The internal improvements consist of a new chancel, pulpit, desk, open seats, with stall or Gothic elbows, and a new vestry. Every part of the sacred edifice will be heated and ventilated on the most improved principles.—*Newry Telegraph*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Diocese of Armagh—Rev. James Paton to the curacy of Kilmore, county Cavan; patron, the rector.

Diocese of Cashell—Rev. John A. Long to the curacy of Killea, Dunmore East, county Waterford; patron, the vicar. Rev. Charles Carroll to the curacy of Templetuohy East, county Waterford; patron, the rector. Rev. W. S. Collis, to the curacy of Ballysheelan, county Waterford; patron, the vicar.

Diocese of Cork—Rev. John Quarry to the incumbency of Midleton, county Cork; patron, the bishop.

Diocese of Dublin—Rev. Alexander Leeper to the prebend of St. Audeon's Dublin; patron, the archbishop. Rev. John Black to the assistant curacy of St. Mary's, county Dublin; patron, the rector.

Diocese of Elphin—Rev. — Flannery to the curacy of Drumcliffe; patron, the rector.

Diocese of Limerick—Rev. Clement Richardson to the curacy of Kilscannell; patron, the rector.

Diocese of Meath—Rev. Graham Craig to the curacy of Athboy: patron, the rector. Rev. Henry Burrowes to the curacy of Tullamore; patron, the vicar. Rev. M. A. Clair, licensed to preach in the diocese by the bishop.

Diocese of Ossory—Rev. Mahony Vincent Watson to the curacy of St. Patrick's; patron, the rector. Rev. Richard H. Mitchell to the curacy of Aghavoe; patron, the vicar.

Diocese of Raphoe—Rev. J. W. Chambers to the curacy of Killaghtee; patron, the rector.

RESIGNATIONS—The Rev. S. Parsons, D.D., has resigned the curacy of Ardbraccan, diocese of Meath; patron, the rector.

The Rev. Maxwell H. Coote has resigned the assistant curacy of Rahan, diocese of Meath; patron, the Vicar.—*Christian Examiner for August*.

Thanks.

"A DISTRESSED MOTHER."—The committee interested in behalf of a distressed mother and her two children, whose case has appeared in the several newspapers, beg most gratefully to acknowledge to have received, in addition to the several sums already acknowledged. From Robert Warren, Esq., 1l., per John Kidd, Esq.; Rev. Alexander Pollock, 1l.; from "A Friend to a Distressed Mother," 2s. 6d., per Rev. A. Leeper; Joseph Metcalf, Esq., 1l.; contributed by several masonic brethren in Grand Lodge, 1l. 8s. 6d., per D. Ringland. Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Rev. Dr. Stanford, 117, Grafton-st.; Rev. Dr. Henry, Upper Leeson-street; Rev. A. Leeper, 10, Kildare-street; D. Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street; John Kidd, Esq., 57, Rutland-square West.

The Army.

REVIEW ON THE CURRAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Kildare, August 5.

"A southerly wind and a cloudy sky" may promise well to those who are looking forward to the pleasures of the *chase*, but to the *sight-loving* numbers who hastened to the Curragh this morning, these prognostics of the weather, however acceptable under other circumstances, at present betokened anything but an agreeable day. However, nothing daunted by the dark-looking clouds, nor yet by the heavy rain drops which occasionally fell, a goodly assemblage of the fair inhabitants of Dublin, accompanied by a large proportion of the ruder sex, congregated at the King's-bridge terminus at a quarter before ten o'clock, and completely filled the express train, which had been provided for their accommodation. Arrived at the Curragh, a *damper* was thrown upon their prospects, by a smart shower which fell at that moment, and enveloped the hills and surrounding country in a dense mist. But it almost immediately cleared off, and by the time they arrived at the rising ground in front of the camp, the scene which presented itself was strikingly beautiful. The troops were marching from their various quarters to take up their position for the business of the day, which was a grand assault upon that part of the Curragh where the stand-houses are situated; a party of the Scots Greys and the 76th Regiment of Infantry were sent out to represent the enemy, and for this purpose extended a line of skirmishers, presenting a front of nearly a mile in length; against these all the remaining troops were marshalled in battle array—and the atmosphere having become beautifully clear, without the dazzling brightness, and exhausting heat of a burning sun, nothing could exceed the beauty of the scene—an unbroken line of infantry, reaching from the Newbridge side of the Curragh to a considerable distance beyond the Police Barrack at the Kildare side, was flanked both right and left by the artillery; while far away the cavalry were drawn up, ready for their part in the assault. And now the deafening thunder of the artillery commenced to roar, and was well supported by the sharp ringing of the musketry, which kept up a well-sustained fire, from end to end of a line extending from a mile and a half to two miles in length. After some time they were ordered to retire, having first thrown out a large party of skirmishers to keep the advancing enemy in check—orders were now given for the cavalry to charge; the skirmishers having returned to their different regiments, and gallantly the Greys on their splendid horses, the Lancers, their pennons fluttering in the breeze, and the 1st Royals on their heavy chargers, gallopped down the hill on which the infantry were drawn up across the valley which intervened between it, and the opposite hill where the enemy were waiting to receive them, and charging up this hill succeeded in driving back the enemy, and thus putting an end to what was acknowledged on all hands to have been a most interesting and beautiful spectacle, and what added, perhaps, in no small degree, to the pleasure it afforded, one that was intelligible in all its parts to its non-military spectators.

The troops then marched past the General, Lord Seaton, preceded by their respective bands, who played suitable and appropriate airs. The 18th Royal Irish marching to the air of "Paddy Carey," which seems to be a very favourite tune with their band. The Lincolnshire Militia stepping out to the tune of the "Lincolnshire Poacher," and the Cavalry trotting fast to the "Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee." The Antrim Artillery, under the command of their Colonel, Lord Massereene, who arrived on the Curragh on last Saturday evening, and who are under canvas at Hare Park, were not provided with ammunition, and consequently took no part in the day's proceedings, except that they marched past in review with the rest of the troops before Lord Seaton, who expressed himself well pleased with their fine soldierly appearance.

The 22nd Regiment (1st battalion), under the command of Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B., arrived at Kingstown at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the steam transport Himalaya.

Four companies only disembarked yesterday, two of which proceeded to Linen Hall Barracks, and two to Aldborough House Barracks, there to be stationed. The remainder of the regiment was to disembark at an early hour this morning. The 22nd Regiment is over 900 strong, and is considered one of the finest corps in Her Majesty's service. The regiment returned from India in July, 1855.

The officers and men belonging to the depot battalions at Chatham are daily instructed in escaling operations with the troops of the Royal Engineers, in order that they may be perfected in that branch of their military duties previously to embarking for India.

A detachment of the 18th Hussars, which has been stationed in Leeds for some time past, left that town yesterday morning for Barnsley, on the way to Aldershott. They will be replaced by a squadron of the 16th Lancers, which is expected to arrive from Edinburgh to-day.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following circular to Lord Lieutenants of Counties has just been issued:—

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1859.

In order to prevent any misapprehension which might possibly arise with regard to the construction of Article XIV. in the Memorandum on Volunteer Corps enclosed in my letter of the 13th of July, addressed to the Lords Lieutenant of counties in Great Britain, I have the honour to lay before you the following explanatory statement:—

1. The artillery and rifle forces are distinct from one another; and the artillery force, as a whole, ranks before the rifle force.

2. The relative precedence of a county, therefore, in one of the two forces, does not affect its precedence in the other.

3. In each force, the relative precedence of a county is determined by the date on which the Secretary of State first receives a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of that county, formally offering the service of a corps (whether battalion, company, sub-division, or section) for her Majesty's acceptance.

4. In accordance with this rule, the following order of precedence is assigned to the counties in which corps have been actually formed.

ARTILLERY.—1. Middlesex.

RIFLES:—1, Devonshire; 2, Middlesex; 3, Lancashire; 4, Surrey; 5, Pembrokeshire; 6, Derbyshire; 7, Oxfordshire; 8, Cheshire.

5. Besides these I have received formal offers of the service of corps for her Majesty's acceptance, from the Lords Lieutenant of the undermentioned counties. The offers have been made in the order given below; and the counties, therefore, will rank according to the numbers prefixed to their names:—

ARTILLERY—2, Northumberland; 3, Hampshire, 4, Devonshire.

RIFLES.—9, Wiltshire; 10, Sussex; 11, Edinburgh (City); 12, Essex; 13, Northumberland; 14, Renfrewshire; 15, Northamptonshire; 16, Dorsetshire; 17, Norfolk; 18, Staffordshire; 19, Berkshire; 20, Gloucestershire; 21, Brecknockshire; 22, Suffolk; 23, Stirlingshire.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the County of &c., &c.

Militia.

LONGFORD, AUGUST 3.—The Longford Militia, numbering 300 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with Major Hugh Massey in command, were inspected by Colonel Campbell, 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment. The inspection lasted nearly two hours, during which time the men were put through the various evolutions and closely inspected, when Colonel Campbell expressed himself highly pleased with their efficiency. If he had not known that they were out for twenty-one days, he would have supposed they had been up for the full period of five years. He expressed himself highly pleased with both officers and men. The officers present were—Major Hugh Massey, Captains Hempenstall, Fox, Bond, and Lees, Adjutant; Lieutenants Morrow, Shaw, Gregory, and Edgeworth; Ensign Davys; Surgeon Peter, Assistant-Surgeon Gwydir. On Saturday next they are to be disembodied, and it is gratifying to be able to say that during the time they have been up they conducted themselves in a manner highly creditable to the corps.

Navy.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steamvessel Firefly, lying off Woolwich dockyard, under orders to sail yesterday on survey of the Channel Islands, was on Thursday run into by a collier brig passing up the river, and was damaged to such an extent as to delay her departure. Her complement of hands, consisting of experienced men in the service, yesterday joined from Jersey and Guernsey. She will probably leave Woolwich this evening or Monday.

The Edgar, 91, screw Captain Katon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine (blue at the mizen), second in command of the channel fleet, sailed from Spithead yesterday, for Portland, under canvas.

The Imperieuse, 51, screw, Captain R. Maguire, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour to Spithead yesterday, exchanging the customary salutes with the Commander-in-Chief.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—MEMORIAL TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The following memorial has been prepared, by the County Down Grand Jury, and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant for permission to build a Lunatic Asylum in Down:—

"*To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and General Governors of Ireland.*

"We, the Grand Jury of the County of Down, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1859, beg leave to solicit the attention of your Excellency to the evils produced by the confinement of lunatics in the jail of this county, arising from the want of a sufficient extent of accommodation in the District Lunatic Asylum with which our country is connected. These evils have been forcibly represented to the Jury by a communication from the judge; and in letters handed to us, addressed to his lordship, by the surgeon and local inspector of the jail, as being specially injurious to the arrangements and discipline of the Jail, as to the unfortunate lunatics of that class who cannot possibly receive the care and treatment in the jail which, in a regular establishment for the insane, would be used for the promotion of their recovery. The Grand Jury respectfully represent to your Excellency their views of the necessity of improved accommodation for the insane and idiotic persons in the several counties, as expressed in a report of a Committee of the Grand Jury of this County at the Spring Assizes 1859, and adopted by the Grand Jury, an extract of which is enclosed.

"We would, therefore, express a hope that your Excellency and the Government will take into consideration, during the recess of Parliament, such measures as would supply improved accommodation, by means of Lunatic Asylums, to such extent as would enable all such patients to be removed from jails and poorhouses; and that, in the meantime, if convenient with the present laws, such temporary addition might be made to existing asylums as would supply means for the accommodation of the numerous claimants."

The following important circular has been addressed to the several secretaries of the Grand Juries in Ireland:—

"Dublin, Castle, 28th July, 1859.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Grand Jury of the County of Down, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will be prepared to repay the expenses of prosecutions and witnesses at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, incurred on and after the 1st of April last, (heretofore defrayed from county and borough rates,) and also the expense of maintenance, from and after the same date, of prisoners convicted of felony or misdemeanour, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

"With the view of having all claims for such repayment properly made and supported, a circular has been addressed to County and Borough Treasurers, requiring returns, supported by orders of court and other documents, necessary to elucidate claims for repayment of the expense of prosecutions and witnesses, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, London, after such Assize and Sessions; and the Inspector-General of Prisons have been instructed to procure from the several Boards of Superintendence, at the end of every quarter, the necessary returns of the expense of maintenance of prisons.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. LARCOM."

This tax being taken off will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of this county, as well as all other counties in Ireland, and we understand that such expenses will in future be discharged from the consolidated fund.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, (Brother and Successor of the late John Egar, ——) desires to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has REMOVED from 72, Dame-street to
16, SUFFOLK-STREET, One Door from Grafton-street, where he continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0	5	0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
Consultation Free.

OMAGH.—The fair of Omagh, on Tuesday last, was a decided improvement on the previous one. There was a good demand, and improved prices for beef cattle and good back-springers. No improvement in the value of milch cattle, and year-old bullocks. Store heifers sold readily at 5l. to 10l. There was a better show of horses, and brisk demand, at 3l. to 6l. A large supply of sheep, but prices rather lower. Very good demand for store wedders at 23s. to 28s. each. Lambs sold at 13s. to 20s. each. Mutton rather cheaper. Very few pigs offered, and sales dull.

The Irish Times.

THE IRISH TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Saturday, One o'clock, a.m.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MURDER OF THE FRENCH CONSUL AT ADEN.

The French Consul at Aden has been murdered while transacting business on the opposite coast.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 5.—The *Patrie* of this evening says; "According to a letter from Florence, it is supposed that Garibaldi would take the command of the Tuscan Army." The same journal further states that the Emperor Napoleon will visit the Camp at Chalons, and will stay there till Tuesday next.

DESTINATION OF THE SURPLUS FRENCH LOAN.

The *Independance* states that the French Government has definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility the 150 millions which remain unexpended of the loan of 500 millions francs.

INDIAN TROOPS.

The troops of the East India Company who have been transferred to the Crown are officially designated the Indian Military Forces of her Majesty.

CONFERENCE AT BERNE.

BERNE, AUGUST 5.—The French Ambassador, Marquis de Turgot, here has made known to the Federal Council the Emperor's satisfaction to see Switzerland selected for the Conferences of the Three Powers.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—M. Desmbrois, of Piedmont, has arrived at Zurich.

ALLEGED MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

A denial has been given to the news published by the correspondent of *Le Nord* respecting a pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia, which was said to have taken place at Villafranca.

MISSION OF COUNT REISET.

The official journal of Lombardy also denies the reports published by certain papers as to the object of the mission of Count Reiset, and stated that the French diplomatic agent has received instructions from his Government wh ich are favorable to the wishes of Italy.

CREMORNE.

The disturbances at Cremorne have not been of any political character.

MODENA.

In the Duchy of Modena, a great concourse of electors have inscribed their votes.

PROPERTY OF THE JESUITS IN LOMBARDY.

The Governor of Lombardy has published a decree declaring that none of the property of the Jesuits, now under sequestration, can be mortgaged till further orders.

TRIESTE MAILS.

A post-office notice states that Australian mail service at Trieste has been re-established.

RE-ASSURING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* says, it is expected that the *Moniteur* will, in a day or two, publish a note in reference to the French Conference which will confirm the lately-announced perfect disposition for peace of the French Government.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Huddersfield Committee are proceeding with the inquiry. The Beverley Committee commenced its duties yester day morning.

GAZETTE NEWS.

A decree of the King of Naples permits the free importation of foreign grain, until December 31st. The ordinances prohibiting the importation of cattle, oats, and gunpowder, from the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, have been cancelled.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thos. Brotherton, to be Colonel, 1st Dragoon Guards; Major-General Bouverie, to succeed Sir T. Brotherton; as Colonel, 15th Light Dragoons.

NEW JUDGE.

The *Globe* announces the appointment of Allen M'Clean Skinner, Esq., Q.C., as judge of the Wolverhampton Court.

DIOCESE OF RIPON, MANCHESTER.

The *Globe* publishes an order in council, transferring to the Bishop of Ripon the patronage of 14 benefices, at present in the gifts of other Bishops. Two perpetual curacies at Barnsley are included in the list. The Rectory of Glanhape is to be transferred to the Bishop of Ripon, 12 benefices now in the gift of the Chapter of Southwell are also transferred to Ripon; 34 benefices are transferred to the Bishop of Manchester. The transfer of Patronage in other dioceses, is also provided for by the same order in Council.

AUSTRIAN TRADE.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains Ministerial ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce and navigation on account of the war with France. They, however, maintain for the present the interdiction to export of horses and mules.

GENERAL BANKING COMPANY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST.—Baron Haber, manager of the bank at Darmstadt, M. Hinsennan, director of the Discount Bank at Berlin, and Baron Moeckens, have received the commission for establishing at St. Petersburg a general society for banking and trading. The capital of the company to be 200 million f. in 400,000 shares, of 500f. each. The statutes of the company being confirmed by the Emperor.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.—12.12 p.m.—Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 69,60.

12.53.—An improvement of ⅛ has taken place in Rentes.

3.33.—Rentes leave off very firm, and and inanimate, at 69,95, or ⅛ above yesterday's prices.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds have been firm to-day, and prices slightly improved, and every department of the Stock Exchange is extremely active. The news from India to-day has given greater firmness to Indian Railway shares.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

IRISH EDUCATION.

The Earl of CLANCARTY inquired if any change was intended in the System of National Education in Ireland, for the purpose of relieving those who opposed themselves to it?

Earl GRANVILLE admitted the imperfection of the existing system, and declared himself ready to listen to any suggestion that might be offered. He could not, however, proceed to introduce a bill on the subject.

Lord DUNGANNON, Earl of LEITRIM and other PEERS made some remarks on the subject.

MILITIA.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill passed through committee, and the standing orders being suspended, was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were advanced a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned shortly before 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

(MORNING SITTING.)

THE ARREST OF COLONEL GREVILLE.

Colonel Greville, who had neglected to appear when called upon as a member of the Hull Election Committee, was said to be in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland explained that Colonel Greville was absent in Ireland on urgent business, and returned directly he heard he was nominated on the committee.

After some debate, Colonel Greville was released, and was subsequently sworn in a member of the committee.

NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The report of Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen,

Lord C. PAGET explained, that the bill was founded on the report of a Commission on Manning the Navy. It proposed to create a reserve body of seamen holding a position analogous to that of the militia for the navy. The proposition was, that 30,000 men should be enrolled for 5 years, receiving £6 a year in case they should be called out for 28 days' training in each year, but receiving no continuance service pay during that time. When the five years were expired they might either enrol themselves for another period of five years, or retire. They would be entitled to a pension. In the event of war they would be liable to serve for three years, and if war continued for two years more, receiving in that case continuance service pay of 2d. per day additional. As the plan was merely experimental, a large discretion would be given to the Admiralty, which might be reduced hereafter.

Mr. LINDSAY complained of the cost of the experiment, which, he believed, would utterly fail unless the system of flogging in the Navy was previously abolished except under the sentence of Court Martial, and the whole Naval code of punishment was mitigated. If they did this they might get men at one-half the expense. He urged that the positions of officers to the reserve should be thrown open to the American service, which would make the service popular, and secure to it some of the finest young men afloat.

Sir C. NAPIER expressed his high gratification at the proposal of Lord C. Paget. He made some severe stricture on the entire code of naval punishment which ought to be altered at once before the session ended.

Sir F. BARING approved of the plan as the best under the circumstances, and prophesied its success.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE thought that, under present circumstances no better plan, could have been adopted.

After some remarks from Mr. CARDWELL, in favour of the bill,

Mr. HENLEY objected to the measure as it defeated the object of commission on which it was founded.

The House went into committee on the Bill, but no progress was made until the time arrived for suspension of sitting.

In the evening sitting, Mr. V. SCULLY gave notice that, early next session he should move a resolution to the effect that it is the duty of Government to legislate on the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland so as to afford due compensation to the tenant for his improvements. Mr. Maguire asked the Solicitor-General if he was aware out of what funds the laws of Trinity College, Dublin, founded two Scholarships for the present year 1859, and if out of the College or University funds as he was of opinion that the board had not the legal right to exclude Roman Catholics from competing, and whether in fact it had come to his knowledge that a Roman Catholic Student of Trinity College, who had been previously distinguished by the highest honour, was actually excluded from competing; also that he presented himself for examination, and, although it had been known to the authorities for a considerable time, that he was preparing by study for the examination, that his exclusion was said to be wholly on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Serjeant DEASY explained the circumstances under which the examinations in question were founded. It arose out of the funds set apart from a suppressed fellowship, and given to those who should have completed for the fellowship.

On the order of the day for resuming the debate on the resolution respecting Election Compromise, proposed by Mr. Roebuck,

Sir G. GREY observed that Dr. Mitchell ought to know the precise nature of the charge against him otherwise than by the public journals.

Mr. Roebuck ought to repeat the charge he made on the previous evening.

Mr. ROEBUCK having complied with this request,

Dr. MITCHELL said that if Mr. Roebuck had applied to him previously, he could have shown that he had acted satisfactorily without troubling the House with the matter; he could not afford the expense of bringing witnesses from so distant a place as Bodmin, and would not run the risk of placing himself in difficulties for the rest of his life, or, perhaps, ruining himself and his friends; as for the charge of corruption, all petitions were so much alike, and made such general complaints, that he had at first thought the petition was a joke; but finding that it was persevered in, he had resolved to abandon his seat, and had never been in a division since. The only compromise that he had consented to was, to resign his seat if the charges against him were withdrawn, but if any one would pay the expense of defending this petition, he was quite ready to carry it on.

The SPEAKER put the resolution of Mr. Roebuck as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House any Minister would be guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House who should advise the Crown to confer the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds of the Manor of Northsted, or of the Manor of Hampsholm, or of Escheator of Munster upon any person charged with corrupt practices at an election, and who, for the purpose of evading the jurisdiction of this House has entered into an agreement to vacate his seat upon the withdrawal of the petition charging him with such corrupt practices."

The resolution on a division was negatived by 214 to 30.

On bringing up the report of Ways and Means,

Mr. LINDSAY called the attention of the House to the present state of the shipping interest, and to inquire of the President of the Board of Trade if Government intended to adopt any measure to relieve shipowners of light dues, passing tolls and local charges, and to remove the burthens and restrict ons which still fetter maritime enterprise. A miscellaneous discussion followed on the subject of the shipping laws and regulations, in which Mr. Crauford, and Mr. Digby Seymour, adverting to the relative increase of foreign in comparison with the British shipping, did not object to the free trade, but complained that it had never been applied.

Mr. M. GIBSON said, that in the present state of the revenue they could not afford to place the charge of the lighthouses on the consolidated fund; he should, however, be perfectly willing to adapt the local and passing-tolls to the circumstances, so as to render them more just and equal, and the Government would probably introduce a bill on the subject next session; but, with regard to the light dues he must refer the hon. member to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved, as an amendment, that under present circumstances it is not necessary or expedient to carry into effect the recent order for despatching 6,700 men to India from the depots of regiments serving in India. Nothing, he contended, could be more absurd than to send so many men to India when there were so many men in that country whom it was intended to send back, and when there was a demand so urgent for men for home defence.

After some discussion,

Sir C. WOOD said the men about to be sent out to India were only recruits—draughts from the depots at home to keep up the ordinary strength of the regiments.

Mr. HORSMAN asserted the European force in India was beyond what was necessary while we had an alarming deficiency at home.

Mr. S. HERBERT said no cause could be more calculated to defeat the object of getting our regiments home from India than by keeping the regiments intended to remain there in an incomplete state. The country would never bear a war establishment in time of peace, the proper course to adopt was, to have such a peace establishment as could be readily extended in case of necessity, and this he contended was their present object. There were seven infantry and one cavalry regiment coming home from India, on whose arrival we should have in this country 65,000 effective troops.

After some observations from Sir J. Smith and Col. Gilpin,

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH called the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in respect to the Foreshores of the kingdom, and other public property.

A discussion followed, in the course of which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the rights of the Crown over the Foreshores, and that these pieces of ground were more advantageous to the public under Governmental than under private management.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that we were not, in considering this subject, to be too much influenced by the accidental circumstances of the moment. When the Indian mutiny broke out he was urged to send every ship of war to India as transports, and now nothing was talked of but a Channel fleet. The defences of the country might be improved, but they were underrated. In case of invasion we could bring 200,000 fighting men into the field.

After some remarks from Colonel Dickson the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans was negatived without a division; and the report of Ways and Means was agreed to.

The East India General Bill was read a second time.

The Reserve Volunteer Force Seamen Bill passed through committee.

The University and College Estates Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, for the purpose of affirming its principles, it being understood that no further progress would be made with it at present.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Dublin Police Act as amended was considered. The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act continuance was read a second time after a protest from several members against the Continuance Bill.

The Sale of Gas Bill was read a second time after some discussion.

The Medical Act Amendment Bill was considered, and the house adjourned at 2.5 a.m.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE.—Sugar, the demand early in the week was confined to the better classes of refining and grocery sugars. Holders of Brazils have accepted lower prices, and more business in this description has resulted. The general tone of the market is weak. Coffee, business limited to Jamaica offered at public auction; where good and fine, qualities realised extreme rates; low middling sorts not selling so readily. Tea, market has been very inactive throughout the week, but there is no change in prices. Rice, fair amount of business done, induced for the most part by the moderate prices that have been accepted. The decline on soft grainings [illegible] for the week to 6d. to per cwt. Rum quiet; 800 puncheons of fine Jamaica has been sold, at extreme rates. Cocoa, improved inquiry, but as yet no business has resulted. Tallow continues quiet, at 50s. for P.Y.C.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 5.—Sugar no transactions to report. Coffee firm, about 70 tierces Jamaica sold at 68s. to 114s. being full prices. Cocoa in good demand, and a shade dearer. Rice unaltered; 400 bags Bengal were placed at 10s. 3d. Rapeseed, 700 quarters Bengal sold at 61s. 6d.

WOOL SALES.—Public sales held to-day have been well attended, both by home and foreign buyers. Biddings have ruled active at [illegible] rates, [illegible] advance.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, AUGUST 6th.—No. of Pigs 2. price 35s. to 41s.

BELFAST CORN—(Henderson's report).—Farmers' markets well supplied with all descriptions of grain. Wheat and oats in moderate demand, at a decline of 3d. per cwt. New potato oats, 8s. to 8s. 9d. per cwt. At the Corn Exchange scarcely any business passing; prices, nominal; demand for Indian Corn almost ceased. French flour sold by auction at 35s. per 280lbs. for sweet, and 32s. for sour or partial.

BANK RETURNS.—Issue Department.—Notes issued, £31,201,740; total, £31,201,740; Government Debentures, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, £16,726,740; total, £31,201,740; Banking Department—Capital, £14,253,000; Rest, £3,346,135; Public Deposits, £5,323,259; other ditto, 14,351,004; 7 days, &c., £818,747; total, £38,392,145; Government Securities, £11,208,572; other ditto, £17,690,057; Notes, £8,889,920; gold and silver £603,596; total, £38,392,145.

BRIGHTON RACES—YESTERDAY.

Club Stakes—Courier 1st; Rechab 2nd; 2 ran. Plate—Filly out of Foutige 1st, Colleen Bawn 2nd; 11 ran.

60*l.* Plate—Fadaladeen 1st; Montebello 2nd; 3 ran.

Brighton Club Plate—Englild 1st, Catrina 2nd.

Claret Stakes—Theodore 1st, Cockawhoop 2nd; 6 ran.

Betting on Ebor Handicap at Manchester—16 to 1 Go-a-head, taken; 20 to 1 Longrange, taken; 25 to 1 Belle.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Ripon with the heavy portion of East Indian, and Australian mails passed the Needles at midnight.

THE NEW NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The Admiralty measure brought forward last night, for forming a Naval reserve of 30,000 men, meets with general approval.

The *Daily News* shows the necessity for such reserves. At the present moment the number of French seamen actually afloat or in barracks, ready at once to be put on board ships is 25,600 while 15,000 could be procured in a fortnight, making a grand total of 40,000. In two months from the firing of the first gun, France could command the services of 72,000 seamen, everyone of whom has previously served for a series of years on board a vessel of war; on the other hand, we have now afloat in every sea but 64,400 seamen; the men who should form our reserve are scattered over the whole globe and can be only got together after a long delay and at a great expenditure. In the proposed naval reserve of 30,000 volunteers each man is to be enrolled for five years.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

It is stated that, the "Great Eastern" Steamship will be delivered up to the Company by the Contractors, in an entirely complete condition, on Thursday Week, or the 18th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The two men Picket and Carey who were convicted at the last assizes held at Lincoln, for the murder of Mr. W. Stevenson of Sibrey, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning. They made a confession of their crime.

M. de Perit was to leave Turin to-day, for Paris. The *Post* says that the rumour that his mission had been modified is not confirmed.

The railway market has been inactive but with a firm tendency; most of the leading stocks closed one-fourth to three-fourth per cent. higher. Great Western Midland, and Lincolnshire and Yorkshire being chiefly in demand; a further recovery of one-half has taken place in Great Northern in the Colonial Produce Market during the week, business has been steady but quiet, owing to the ample supplies brought forward and the moderate extent of shipping orders received for the season; prices are without improvement.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

The Funds showed a more decided tendency to improvement owing to the fine weather, the large arrivals of specie, and the tranquilising assurance transmitted from France. After rising fully ¼ per cent, consols left off about one eighth per cent higher than yesterday. The demand for money continues active. Discounters ask 2½ to ¾ per cent. for the best bills, and only grant accommodation at 2½ to regular customers. At the Bank the applications to-day were large, in consequence of the scarcity of money. Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., and Alexander and Co., have raised the rate of interest on money at notice from 1½ to 2 per cent. As regards the money at call, no alteration is made. There were no bullion movements at the Bank to-day. The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were firm. Bills on Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly more favourable for this country.

(*Times City Article.*)

The funds have shewn more firmness to-day. They opened without alteration, but experienced an improvement of more than ⅛ per cent. from which there was only a slight reaction. The market was strengthened by the telegram from India announcing the restoration of order among the European troops. An increase of firmness in the Foreign exchanges, consequent upon the recent large arrivals of silver operated in the same direction. There has been a very active demand for money to-day and the general rate was fully 2½ per cent. At the Bank the applications were numerous. The Discount Houses have increased their allowance of rate for money at notice from 1½ to 2 per cent; for money at call their rate will remain 1½ per cent.

THE ARMY.

Six companies of the 22nd Regiment marched into Linen Hall barracks this morning.

The 16th Regiment left Dublin by special train from Westland Row station at eleven o'clock this morning, for Kingstown, there to embark on board the Himalaya, *en route* to Aldershott.

MILITARY GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUGUST 5.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, K.C.B., from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General the Earl of Cathcart, G.C.B., deceased; July 17.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major-General Everard William Bouverie, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards; July 17. Memorandum—Major General Bouverie has repaid the difference between the full price of a Cavalry and Infantry Lieutenant Colonelcy, he having been upon half-pay of Infantry when promoted to the rank of Major General.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 5.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Brevet Colonel James Alexander Robertson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Brevet Colonel Hodge, C.B., who exchanges, receiving the same; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Charles Forrest to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Robertson, who retires; Captain Thomas Jones to be Major by purchase, vice Forrest; Lieutenant John Arthur Bragge, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jones; Cornet Henry Edward Bridges, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bragge; Aug. 5.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Goldsmith from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Molyneux, promoted; Aug. 5.

8th Light Dragoons—Major Edward Seager to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Naylor, who retires; Captain Francis Edward Macnaghten to be Major, by purchase, vice Seager; Lieutenant Horace Montagu to be Captain, by purchase, vice Magnaghten; Cornet Herbert Cromwell Collier to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Montagu; Aug. 5.

9th Light Dragoons—Surgeon John James Clifford, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Franklin, who Exchanges; Aug. 5.

10th Light Dragoons—Smith Hill Child, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ball, promoted; Aug. 5.

18th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Palliser, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stacey, who retires; Cornet and Adjutant Richard Saunders to have the rank of Lieutenant Cornet William Henry O'Shea to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Palliser; Aug. 5.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Walter John Grimston to be Captain, vice Anson, placed on the seconded List; Lieut. Robert Hodson to be Second Captain, vice Grimston; July 21. Surgeon Major John Bent, from the Staff, to be Surgeon Major, vice Charles Dempsey, who retires upon half pay; Surgeon Major Charles Dempsey, retired upon half pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; Aug. 2.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Charles Keppel to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice the Hon. Frederick Egerton, who retires; Aug. 5.

3d Regiment of Foot—William Ward Bennitt, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hercy, promoted; Aug. 5.

4th—Frederick Augustus Wright, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Fuller, appointed to the 83rd Foot; Aug. 5.

5th—Assistant Surgeon George Simpson Cameron, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Collins, appointed to the Staff; Aug. 5.

9th—Robert Dillon Hare, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Montagu Alexander Scott, whose appointment, dated the 18th November, 1857, has been cancelled; Aug. 5.

10th—Lieutenant Theophilus Scott, to be Instructor of Musketry; July 25.

11th—George Theobald, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Miles, promoted; Aug. 5.

17th Foot—Ensign Henry Clement Wilkinson, from the 95th, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bunbury, who retires; August 5. The fourth Christian name of Ensign Benson, appointed on the 19th July is Greves, and not Grave, as then stated.

18th—Henry Gordon Heath, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lipscomb, promoted; Aug. 5. Lieutenant Edward Abbott Noblett to be Instructor of Musketry; July [illegible].

[illegible] Burt to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hinds; Harry Bromley Pitman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burt; Aug. 5.

24th—Captain William Plunner Gaskell, from the 94th Foot, to be Captain, vice Peacocke, who exchanges; Lieutenant John Johnstone to be Captain, by purchase, vice Goodison, who retires; Ensign E. Henry H. Sawbridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone; Aug. 5. Lieutenant Thomas Pierce Butley to be Instructor of Musketry; May 24.

27th—Major Herman Stapylton to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Usher Williamson, who retires upon full pay; Aug. 5.

30th—Lieutenant Henry Wood to be Captain, by purchase vice Williamson, who retires; Ensign Frederick Harcourt Williamson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wood; Ensign David Matthew La Touche, from the 31st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Williamson; Aug. 5.

38th—John Barnes Sparkes, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hodges, promoted in the 76th Foot; Aug. 5.

42d—Henry Brooke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. Henry Thomas Fraser, promoted in the Scots Fusilier Guards; Aug. 5.

44th—Henry de Parny Rennick, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hean, promoted; Aug. 5.

58th—Lieut. Andrew H. Russell to be Captain by purchase vice Tighe, who retires; Ensign Joseph Outram to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Russell; Richard Dane, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Outram; Aug. 5. Henry Nizzoli Reeve Storks, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Onslow, promoted; Aug. 6.

59th.—Lieutenant Isaac B. Bomford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Byam, who retires; Ensign Lancelot C. Brown to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bomford; Aug. 5.

60th—Francis Wallace Grenfell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Allen, deceased; August 5.

61st.—Quartermaster-Sergeant William Frazer to be Ensign without purchase, vice Flood promoted; August 5.

66th—Assistant Surgeon George Alexander Moorhead, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Ffolliott, appointed to the Staff; August 5.

71st—Lieutenant Courtenay H. S. Scott to be Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Ensign Richard Kane, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott; Henry Gleed Dods Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clinton, promoted in the Grenadier Guards; August 5.

76th—Ensign Edward Harrison, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice W. McDonell Clarke, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial; August 5.

81st—Ensign William Henry Munton Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Humphreys, who retires; Aug. 5.

86th—Lieutenant Joshua James Bowness, from the 89th, to be Lieutenant, vice Sewell, who exchanges; May 30.

89th—Lieutenant Stephen William Sewell, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bowness, who exchanges; May 30. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Walsh, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Roe, appointed to the Staff; Aug. 5.

94th Foot—Captain Thomas Goodricke Peacocke, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gaskell, who exchanges; Aug. 5.

99th Foot—Forbes Lugarn Story, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Coates, promoted; Aug. 5. The promotion of Lieutenant Burton and Ensign Townsend, vice Williams, deceased, to bear date 16th May, 1859, instead of 15th of that month, as previously stated.

St. Helena Regiment—Ensign William Russell Nash, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor, promoted; Aug. 5.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Thomas George B. Atkinson, 46th, having been appointed a Captain in the late Land Transport Corps, by General Orders in the Crimea pending her Majesty's pleasure to be Captain, without purchase; April 1, 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Major Henry Franklin, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Surgeon Clifford, who exchanges; Aug. 5.

Assistant Surgeon, Nicholas Ffolliott, from the 66th to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Moorhead, appointed to the 66th; Aug. 5.

Assistant Surgeon, Francis Collins, M.D. from the 5th, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cameron, appointed to the 5th; Aug. 5.

Assistant Surgeon William Carden Roe, from the 89th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Walsh, appointed to the 89th Foot; Aug. 5.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Usher Williamson, retired on full pay 27th Foot, to be Major General, the rank being honorary only; Aug. 5.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL—AUG. 5.

Memorandum.—Lieutenant James McMahon Eager, having obtained a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, has been obtained by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Kerry Regiment of Militia; July 26.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Ensign Arthur Horrex to be Lieutenant, vice Randall, appointed to the Ceylon Rifles; July 29.

Assize Intelligence.

CO. ANTRIM, BELFAST, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

CROWN COURT.

Regina v. Alexander Martin

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of acquittal last evening in this case, the particulars of which have already appeared in our columns; and his Lordship directed the discharge of the prisoner, who has now been on trial no fewer than five times on the charges of the manslaughter of Owen Hughes and James Kelly, on the evening of the 9th of August, at Hilden, near Lisburn.

Sergeant O'Hagan, Sir T. Staples, Q.C., and Messrs. Shegog and Close prosecuted; and Messrs. M'Mechan and Seeds defended the prisoner.

This concluded the criminal business of the assizes. His Lordship, late in the afternoon, directed the Common Jury to be sworn, and commenced the trial of the following case, which was resumed at the sitting of the court this morning.

George Tate v. Hugh Wardlaw.

The plaintiff sought to recover damages, laid at 100*l.* for certain trespasses committed on his land situate at Windsor near Belfast, by the defendant, who, as averred, trod down and destroyed the grass, and cut a trench over 250 feet long and 12 feet broad alongside of the plaintiff's avenue, in consequence of which water flowed in and along the place, and somewhere about 5,000 square feet of ground was partitioned off plaintiff's ground. The defendant denied that the land in question was the property of the plaintiff, and pleaded leave and license.

The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with nominal damages.

His Lordship certified for costs.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. R. Andrews, Q.C., Samuel Ferguson, Q.C. and Arthur Close; Attorney William Davis. Counsel for the defendant, Sergeant O'Hagan, Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. A. S. Crawford. Attorney, Mr. James M'Lean.

Waterson and Dineen v. The Law Property Insurance Society.

The Law Property Insurance Society v. William Thomas Waterson.

The latter of these two records was entered on the cause paper for trial before a special jury at the present assizes, but when the jurors were about to be called, Mr. R. Andrews, Q.C., stated that a consent had been entered into by the litigants, to the effect that both actions should be finally stayed, the plaintiffs in the first cause to be at liberty to draw the money lodged in discharge thereof by the insurance society, and the said plaintiffs to be entitled to the costs up to the time of said lodgment; no further costs to either party.

Counsel for plaintiff in the second record, Messrs. R. Andrews, Q.C., Miller, Q.C., and Johns. Attorney, Mr. Alexander Johns. Counsel for defendant, Sergeant O'Hagan, Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Close. Attorney, Messrs. Waterson and Dineen.

His Lordship rose shortly before two o'clock.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Regina v. Joseph Magill.

The hearing of this important indictment was resumed at the sitting of the court this morning, and,

Mr. Brewster, Q.C. (special), concluded a most able statement of the defendant's case.

The examination of witnesses to sustain the defence occupied the court during the entire day.

There seems to be considerable interest excited among the inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity with regard to the issue of this case, inasmuch as the free access to the breezy summit of the picturesque Cave-hill, from the Antrim and Whitehouse, or Shore-roads, to and past the "Volunteers' Well," depends on the verdict.

The defendant made several embankments and built a porter's lodge across the road, which was alleged to be an ancient pathway, leading to the top of the hill, which is a favourite resort of the Belfastians.

There now remains but one other special jury case—Barbour *v.* Hoey—for trial at the present assizes.

BURNING OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS AT TUAM.

TUAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.—This day an official inquiry was opened before Alexander C. Knox, Esq. R.M., Roscommon, and Captain Hobart, of Loughrea, County Inspector of the East Riding of the county, into certain charges preferred against the Constabulary in the town of Tuam on the 16th and 17th of June last. Mr. John Martin, solicitor, of Dublin, and Mr. Edward Concannon, appeared for the prosecution, with Mr. Strahan, agent to Lord Plunkett. Mr. Patrick O'Loghlin, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Harvey, sub-inspector, and the constabulary of Dunmore (who were only present on the 17th); and Mr. Jeremiah Tully appeared on behalf of Head-Constable Scott and the constabulary who were acting under his command in the town on the 16th of June. Mr. Knox said that he and Captain Hobart had been instructed, under the authority of a commission from the Lord Lieutenant, to inquire into certain charges preferred against the Constabulary stationed in the town of Tuam on the 16 and 17th of June last.

Mr. Knox, R.M., read the official charges, which they were directed to investigate, as follows:—

"Charges on behalf of the Right Rev. Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam, &c., against the police force in the town of Tuam, for neglect of duty in the following instances:—

"First—For not proceeding without delay on the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th instant, to protect a house and premises, Lord Plunkett's property, upon being required to protect same when it was in the act of being destroyed by a riotous and disorderly mob.

"Second—For neglect of duty on Friday, the 17th instant, in not clearing the premises of the mob who again assembled and proceeded to renew their work of destruction, without sufficient efforts on the part of the police to disperse and check them.

"Third—For refusing to permit his lordship's servants to have free access to the premises to assist in protecting the property, and arresting the progress of the fire.

"Fourth—For not taking any sufficient steps after the house was set on fire to preserve and stay the further progress of the fire, and for not arresting, on the spot, any of the persons engaged, in their presence, in the commission of a felony."

Mr. Martin then stated the general nature of the offence which he was about to prefer against the Constabulary, and which he said he was perfectly satisfied he would sustain by evidence.

A lengthened examination of witnesses followed, and the case was adjourned.—*Saunders of this Morning.*

The band of the 13th Light Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Doherty, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from half-past two to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. Kalodzy, bandmaster. The following is the programme:—

March—Martha, Jullien. Quadrille—Wedding, D'Albert. Selection—Traviata, Verdi. Waltz—Fern Leaves, Jullien. Polka—Pech, Pechofsky. Galop—Leviathan, D'Albert. God save the Queen.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH FINANCES.

The Syndics of the agent de Charge of Paris have had an audience of the Emperor, who wished to ask their advice as to the best means of retrieving credit and restoring confidence.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that about 50,000 French troops will provisionally remain in Italy, owing to the precarious state of some of the provinces. They are to be stationed at Pavia, Milan, Cassah, Maggiore, and Piacenza.

PARIS, SATURDAY.

M. de Doneville has been appointed second French Plenipotentiary at the Conference of Zurich.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation has produced a favourable effect at Berlin. Prussia will at once countermand the concentration of troops on the Rhine. Prussia is to send some vessels of war to Japan to open about commercial communications.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO BERLIN.

The Emperor Alexander will visit the Court of Berlin in September.

THE MODENESE ARMY.

The late elected Dictator of Modena has published a decree, organising the army.

TURIN, AUGUST 6.

The Ministry have resolved upon recalling the Piedmontese Government at Parma.

FLORENCE, AUGUST 6.

Colonel Cipriani has left for Bologna.

TRIESTE, SATURDAY.

The Sultan arrived at Salourtz on the 26th instant. An Albanian Prince has arrived here on a political mission.

ATHENS, JULY 30.

The French Ambassador, M. de Thorevennal, arrived here the day before yesterday on his journey to Constantinople.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT BALLINCOLLIG.

CORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.—The second edition of the *Daily Reporter* contains the particulars of an explosion of gunpowder which took place at half-past ten this morning at Ballincollig, by which five men were blown up. Three bodies have been recovered, dreadfully mangled and charred. The other two recovered in fragments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 6.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	... ...	95⅛ ¼
New Threes	... ...	95⅛ ¼

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	... ...	95¼
Account	... ...	95¼
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛ ¼

Exchequer Bills, 30s.; Eastern Counties, 58¼ ½; Great Northern, 101; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South-Western, 94½; Midland Stock, 104½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92; York and North Midland, 73½. Consols opened firm at 95⅛ ¼; they have advanced to 95¼, at which they are firm. Shares firm at about last evening's quotations; business continues limited, but stock is rather scarce and little offering; Canadian and French firm.

12-30 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	... ...	95¼
New Threes	... ...	95¼

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for money	... ...	95¼ ⅜
Ditto for account	... ...	95¼ ⅜
New Three per Cents.	... ...	95¼ ⅜

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 6.—Sugar quiet; coffee—a cargo of Rio, 4,800 bags have been sold at 51s. 6d. for a near port not good firsts; tea quiet, but firm; common congou 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 3½d; saltpetre flat; tallow unchanged; spot, 54s. 9d.; September, 55s. 3d.; October to December, 5s. 9d. to 56s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON—Sales to-day probably about 7,000 Bales, Market steady. Imports 5,075.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, AUG. 6.—Another dull market at Corn Exchange to-day. Wheat and oats were 6d. more on the week. There were a few prime samples of new oats offered, but were neglected in consequence of the prices asked. White Wheat, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; Red Wheat, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; White Oats (old), 14s 6d. to 15s.; White Oats (new), 13s. 6d. to 14s.; Black Oats, 13s. to 13s. 6d.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 6—White wheat, 22s. 6d. to 24s.; red, 21s. 6d.; Oats, 11s. to 13s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 6—1sts 105s.; 2nds 100s.; 3rds 92s.; 4ths 83s.; 5ths 69s.; 6ths 50s.—2,800 in market.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—N.E. fine. Arrived—Serene, Rio Grande. Off—Caledonia, Quebec, went to Greenock.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY NOON.—The s.s. Canada from Boston on the 27th ult. is off port.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W.; Derry, W. by N.; Coleraine, W. by N.; Enniskillen, N.; Newry, S.W.; Armagh, S.W.; Lurgan, N.E.; all fine. Cork, N.W.; Limerick, N.N.W.; Queenstown, S.S.W.; Waterford, N.W.; Kingstown, S Bray, S.E.; all fine.

ENGLISH.—Chatham, S.S.W.; Gravesend, W.; Dover, W; Deal, W.; Bradford, W.N.W.; Hull, S.W.; Leeds, W.; Newcastle; S.W.; Doncaster, W.; Huddersfield, W.; Hartlepool W.; Middlesbro', S.; Sheffield, S.; Sunderland, W.S.W.; all fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	... ...	95½
Ditto for new Account 10th August	... ...	95½
Ditto for new account 13th September	... ...	95½
New 3 per cent Stock	... ...	94¾ ⅞
Ditto for New Account 10th August	... ...	94¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account 13th September	... ...	94¾ ⅞

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	...	89½

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	...	100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	... ...	33
Royal Bank of Ireland	... ...	23

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved	...	95½
Ditto Half Shares,	... ...	48
Ditto shares of 1836	... ...	44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	...	52
Ditto Half Shares	... ...	35½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	... ...	8¾
Patriotic Insurance	... ...	5⅜

MINES.

Carysfort Mining Co.	... ...	¾
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	12 ⅝ ¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	... ...	15¼

RAILWAYS.

Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	... ...	11½
Great Southern and Western	... ...	108 107¾
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	... ...	53¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent, perpetual	...	6½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual		99½ 100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. redeemable	...	50½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols........	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	95	95[illegible]
Ditto Account........	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	95	95[illegible]
3 per Cent. Stock........	94		93[illegible]	93[illegible]		
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94[illegible]	93[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]
Ditto Account........	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]		94[illegible]	94[illegible]
Bank Stock........			239[illegible]	240		

THE OPERA.

An Operatic Season, all too short for the gratification of the music-loving people of Dublin, opens to-night with the Opera of Les Hugenot. Madame Titiens, Mdlle, Guarideeci, Mdlle. Vaneri, Signor Badialli, Vialetti, Corsi and Giuglini, will sustain the leading parts. We anticipate an overflowing house to enjoy so delightful a treat.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The spirited Lessee of this pretty Theatre still continues to provide a great variety of entertainment for his patrons. To-night Mr. T. C. King, the celebrated tragedian, will support the part of *Virginius*—which he has made his own—in Sheridan Knowles' favourite drama. It is the last appearance of Mr. King, and if any of our readers have not yet seen his impersonations, they should not neglect this opportunity.

On Monday night, Miss Fanny Reeves and Mr. Elliot will appear in favourite lyrical pieces.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELFAST.

The meetings last evening in the different Evangelical churches in Belfast were well attended, and the services of a most solemn and impressive character. The cases of conviction would seem to be more [illegible] [illegible], especially in private houses, where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the meetings become penitent after returning to their residences, and weeks, perhaps, after the first impressions have been made on their minds. Several of these now occur, and some of these individuals remain a considerable time in great anxiety of mind. The revival movement is now progressing steadily, and there is evidence of much good being effected. The houses of worship continue to be filled every evening, and especially every Sunday, by most attentive hearers, many of them being the recently reformed drunkard, &c. The Sunday-schools are better attended than they were before the revival commenced, and teachers and children seem entirely changed new life and energy being apparent in each. The work is spreading in the country districts. At Broomhedge it is extending in a most extraordinary manner, although the movement is nothing new in that locality, inasmuch as similar revivals have been felt there in former years About seven years ago there was a great movement in that neighbourhood, and many of the young men who then professed conversion are now zealous ministers of the Gospel, such as the Rev. Thomas Carlisle, who is one of the most popular preachers in England. The whole district of the country around Broomhedge is affected by the revival spirit, and most extraordinary results have been produced. Last evening, Mr. Todd, who was the first of the new converts at Ballyclare, and a Mr. Gordon, from the same place addressed, addressed a large meeting in Salem Church, Linenhall Street, Lisburn, with good effect. The work is spreading in various districts, and ministers and laymen of almost all Protestant denominations are aiding it forward.—*Belfast News Letter.*

BANBRIDGE, LISBURN, AND BELFAST RAILWAY.

The following is the report of the directors to be presented at the second half-yearly meeting of Shareholders to be held on Wednesday, 10th. August:—

GENTLEMEN—Your directors have much pleasure in stating that since the first half-yearly meeting of the company, held in February last, very considerable progress has been made in carrying out the undertaking in which both they and yourselves are so much interested.

Having always felt, in common they believe with the shareholders generally, that the line, from its position, was one peculiarly fitted to be taken up and incorporated with their own by one of the large companies already in existence, your directors, after the February meeting, entered into negociations with the Ulster Railway Company with a view of securing their co-operation, and, after a good deal of discussion, settled provisionally on the heads of an agreement which, your directors think, will tend much to the advantage of both companies.

It will be your duty, at the special meeting which is to be held at the close of the ordinary meeting, to express your approval or disapproval of this provisional agreement; and in considering the subject, your directors venture to hope that you will give them credit for using their utmost endeavours to secure as favourable terms as possible.

Strengthened by the prospect of the co-operation thus held out, your directors determined to include the construction of the entire line in one contract, as being the most economical method, and from a large number of tenders which were sent in selected that of Mr. John Killen, whose terms were considered the most advantageous for the Company.

As the 1st May, 1861, is the time fixed by Mr. Killen's contract for the completion of the whole line, it will be necessary that your directors should make the calls on the shares somewhat rapidly; but they are of opinion that any temporary inconvience which may be thus caused, will be more than compensated for by the speedy construction of the line, and the consequent return occuring for the money expended. Your directors are much gratified to find that, with very few exceptions the calls already made have been promptly responded to, and, with the prospect of a good harvest, and its almost necessary accompaniments, a prosperous trade, there is every reason to hope that the future calls will be as punctually paid.

You will perceive, from the engineer's report annexed, that the works have been vigorously commenced, and are proceeding as fast as circumstances will permit. Throughout nearly the entire length of the line, the occupiers' interest in the land required has been purchased on equitable terms, and no difficulty is anticipated in coming to an arrangement with the proprietors, when it is considered how deeply they are interested in the success of the undertaking.

Your directors cannot conclude without referring to the serious loss which the Board and the company generally have sustained by the death of the late David Lindsay, Esq., of Ashfield, who, by his knowledge of business, kind and conciliating manners, and the general esteem in which he was held, rendered them most valuable services. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment of Charles Murland, Esq., of Annesborough, Castlewellan.

Appended is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the past half-year.

(By order of the Board,)

FITZHERBERT FILGATE, Chairman.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN—Since the last half-yearly meeting of the company, the working drawings and lands plans, upon which I was then engaged, have been completed; and the contract for the construction of the railway has been let upon fair terms, both for the railway company and the contractor.

I have since then, been engaged with the company's valuer in settling with the occupiers of land along the line. Arrangements have been made with them for nearly all the land required.

The contractor commenced work on the 22nd of June. He is now working at several places between Dromore and Hillsborough, and in the valley of the Lagan below Hillsborough, where the works are heaviest, He has moved a good deal of earth, but he has built no masonry except a few culverts. I expect that he will soon be fairly into the heavy cuttings; and, if he manages the work properly, I see nothing to prevent him from completing his contract in two years,—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, MATTHEW BLAKISTON.

NEWRY AND ARMAGH RAILWAY.—The public are now assured of the unimpeded progress of the works on the Newry and Armagh line. We have sincere pleasure in announcing that the Bill promoted by the company, authorising the deviation at Drumbanagher, has received the Royal assent.—*Newry Telegraph.*

SEVERE GALE AND LOSS OF BOATS.—Towards the afternoon of Saturday, says the *Northern Ensign*, the wind shifted round to the eastward, and in the evening it blew a stiff breeze. As the tide made, a good many boats fled for refuge to Pulteneytown Harbour, itself crowded to overflowing; others ran up the river, also inconveniently packed with boats, but the great majority had to remain where they were their crews having, for three successive tides, to sit and watch, amid wind and surf, and some of them at great personal danger. On the Sabbath forenoon tide a very heavy sea came ashore; and it was at one time feared that multitudes of boats would be driven to pieces. At high water the sight was exciting in the extreme. Some of the rude quays were every now and then completely covered with the waves, and within them dozens of boats crashed against each other with a violence which threatened destruction. Towards afternoon the tide rose to an almost unprecedented height, making a clean sweep of the breastwork in the river, and almost carrying away several herring boxes. At Occumster part of the quay was washed down. At Lybster and neighbourhood the sea broke in with great violence and much injury has been done; and it is worthy of remark that had the proposed breakwater in Wick bay been erected, there is not a broken or injured boat but could have been saved on this occasion. As it is, numerous poor fishermen have either entirely lost their property or had it injured to an extent that involves them still more seriously in debt to their curers. It is most fervently to be desired that before another season comes round the government will have seen it to be their duty to commence operations for affording shelter and security to the lives and property of those thousands of men, gathered from the greater part of the Scottish north-eastern and western seaboards, who come here to prosecute the great national herring fishing.

OUT ON THE WIDE, WIDE SEA.—The Chester and Holyhead Railway steamer Hercules, Captain Taylor, which arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, on Wednesday, on her passage to Dublin, picked up two poor sailors who have been paddling about the ocean, for some days passed in an open boat. They were John Tennent and James Gam[illegible], of the ship Clymene, bound from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo of soft goods. On their joint statement it appeared that their their ship grounded on the Kish bank, on Tuesday morning, when the boats were ordered to be lowered to warp the boat off. After they had got into the boat they drifted away from the ship, and could not make her again in consequence of having but one oar. It was blowing very fresh at the time, and they had to run before it. The Clymene, in the mean time, signalled for a pilot, when a "branch" from Kingstown went to her assistance, got her off, and towed her into harbour. When the two poor fellows picked up by Captain Taylor they were nearly exhausted but every attention was paid to their wants on board the Hercules. On arriving at the North Wall, the poor fellows were delighted on hearing that their ship was safe and sound, and, losing no time, off they went by train to Kingstown to join her.

☞ A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING AND HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s., and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order for same to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16, Essex-quay, Dublin.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,
supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,) nine doors from Sackville-street.

Foreign Intelligence.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter from the *Times'* Paris correspondent, dated wednesday, 6 p.m.:—

You are aware that the Commissioners from the Duchies have been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud. Their reception coincided, in point of time, with the departure of M. Reisset on his Italian mission. We are told that at that audience his Majesty declared that he was not the man—*he*, the elect of universal suffrage, who could go against the wishes of the people.

Count Reisset was to have left Turin on the 1st for Parma, by which he opens his diplomatic career He probably wished to give occasion for the election of the Modenese and Tuscan deputies, in order to make them understand how much the people will gain by restoring the dethroned Dukes, and what pleasure their doing so would afford to the Emperors of the French and Austria. It was supposed that Count Reisset would have the benefit of the experience and tact of a few of the most active French Prefects to aid in directing the universal suffrage elections in Italy; while for the protection of the new Chambers, thus freely chosen, a division or so of the French troops now remaining in Italy would give their salutary co-operation at Florence and Modena. Under such imposing guardianship the representatives of the people might feel themselves safe in voting for the return of their beloved Princes.

I may add that M. Desambrois has been well received by the Emperor; indeed, for that matter, his Majesty seldom sends any one away dissatisfied, sorrowful, or desponding, so far as words can console or sustain. M. Desambrois, as you know, goes to Zurich on behalf of the Sardinian Government.

I fear that the presence of a large French force in the Italian Peninsula may strengthen the doubts of too critical persons touching the genuineness of universal suffrage generally. As it would appear that none but those who can read and write will be allowed to vote, strictly speaking the suffrage on the present occasion can hardly be termed "universal," unless, as is very doubtful, every Italian peasant is in a position to claim the "benefit of clergy." But the Austrian Government will probably have occasion, now at least, to acknowledge the benefit of universal suffrage, as well as the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. And to all appearance "liberated Italy" will enjoy the advantage of an occupation by a French force far more numerous than the Roman army has been at any period for the last ten years. Thus Italy may boast with reason that at last she is free "from the Alps to the Adriatic."

This will, I think, throw a little light on the long article in this day's *Constitutionnel*, to which I call attention. It bears the rather reproachful title, "Ingratitude de l'Italie," and is from the pen of the unattached athlete M. Granier de Cassagnac, who is in reality the editor of the *Pays*, the more regular channel through which such communications are made not being at hand at the present moment. From the form and manner in which this sharp exposition is given in the *Constitutionnel* we may assume that it is the faithful reflex of opinions entertained in the highest quarter. M. Granier de Cassagnac contrasts the feelings of Italy, the enthusiasm, *the transports of joy* manifested during the campaign, with the effect produced by the peace, which "stifled the shouts, froze the soul, and killed hopes or illusions, so that at the first moment Italy *delivered* did not sensibly differ from Italy *oppressed*." He further corroborates what was repeatedly said before war was declared, but which was boldly denied by the *Constitutionnel* itself, as well as the other semi-official journals—namely, "the immense obstacles in the very beginning, the profound disgust everywhere felt for war, in France as throughout Europe; the little confidence reposed in the judgment of Italians; the difficulty of clearly separating the cause of nationality from the cause of the revolution, and the general fear of a demagogic explosion. These obstacles," he admits, "were faced and surmounted by the single will of the Emperor," and he reminds Italy of these things in order "to clearly show, if need be, the enormity of forgetfulness."

Had the Emperor persisted, in spite of the formidable difficulties which M. Granier de Cassagnac painfully though exactly recounts, "it would," he says, "have cost tedious sieges, fresh battles, new loans, and immediate war on the Rhine, troubles in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to permit and even to encourage. In a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of revolutionary principles, agitation renewed for the present, and an abyss dug for the future, without speaking of a possible return of fortune." No doubt all these obstacles, and others not mentioned by M. Granier de Cassagnac, were in the way of the liberating Power, but they were known, and should have been well considered before France entered on her mission. The Emperor has said as much in his address to the great bodies of the State, the other day, at St. Cloud, The present article is the paraphrase of that apology. Whether the Italians, so soon forgetful of benefits, will be satisfied with these explanations I know not; but I doubt whether their satisfaction will be increased by the concluding passage:—

"Italy must know well that, if the powerful hand which is extended for a moment over her is withdrawn, neither the fine speeches in the English Parliament, nor partial insurrections, nor the sterile sympathic of the Liberal party in Europe, would hinder Austria from dominating again in Italy, and this time from Turin to Messina."

I hear again that Piedmont formally declines entering into the Italian Confederation if Austria forms part of it. This, probably, is another reason for the article in the *Constitutionnel*.

M. de Bourqueney leaves on Friday for Zurich, to attend the Conference on behalf of France.

The Emperor and Empress, the day before yesterday, visited the camp at St. Maur. At four in the afternoon a sudden bustle was perceptible; the drum beat to arms, and the bands assembled in the greatest haste, the Imperial carriages being seen advancing. Their Majesties arrived *en poste*, without escort, accompanied only by some officers and ladies of their households. The Emperor was in plain clothes, and the Empress in mourning for the Queen of Portugal. Their Majesties alighted from their carriage and went on foot through the camp, passing between two lines, one formed by the troops and the other by a crowd of visitors. The warmest cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Imperial!*" burst forth on all sides. When their Majesties arrived in front of the 1st company of the Grenadiers of the Guard a tremendous shout of "*Vive le Caporal!*" was raised, and an officer belonging to the company addressed a few words to the Emperor. Their Majesties visited every part of the camp with the greatest interest, and did not leave it until 6 o'clock.

MARSEILLES, TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 8.30 P.M.—Already preparations have commenced for the *Fête Napoleon*, and, in their anxiety to celebrate the Saint's-day of their Emperor, it is to be feared that the municipality forget to pay the honours which are incontestably due to the army of Italy. The poor fellows, but mere shadows of their former selves, are now coming back in considerable numbers, and their reception is certainly not the most enthusiastic. Sunday evening the steam frigate Orenoque brought in from Genoa 1,000 men of the 19th battalion of Foot Chasseurs and 700 of the 56th Regiment of the Line. The remainder of the last-named regiment are to land at Toulon. The same day arrived detachments of Zouaves, Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, with Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the same corps, and soldiers belonging to the 5th battalion of Foot Chasseurs and to the 6th, 8th, 30th, and 49th Regiments of the Line and 5th Chasseurs left in the evening for Paris; the 8th and 52nd left last night for the same city. The remainder of the men are in the camps of St. Charles to the number of 2,300. The steam-packet Blidah landed 120 wounded; the steam-packets Helvetie and Marie, 614 soldiers and officers, most of whom were wounded. Early this morning two battalions of the 43rd Regiment of the Line landed from the steampacket Magellon and encamped at Meupente and the Prado. The Orenoque also brought the remains of Colonel Roguin, chief to the Artillery Staff of the Guard. Yesterday the Hellespont landed the Duc de Gramont, French Ambassador to Rome. Last evening the Panama steam frigate brought in 1,500 men belonging to the 63rd regiment of the line, and the steam-packets Industrie and Sciene landed 775 men, of whom the greater part were wounded. General Lenoble was on board the first-named steamer. Orders have been received at Toulon to place the Ville de Paris among the reserve ships. Her commander, M. Martin de Roquebrune, embarked with the crew on board the screw-liner Napoleon, which is to sail for Cherbourg and be put out of commission as soon as her boilers have been repaired. The Adriatic fleet, which left Venice on the 21st July, consisting of liners, frigates, and floating batteries, had not arrived up to last night, when the Bretagne, five liners, and one frigate entered the port and took up their old moorings.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—From what I can gather, the Walewski, Morny, and Fould, have got [illegible]

into their heads that the "effervescence," as they call it, in Central Italy, will calm down of its own accord. I suspect Napoleon III. knows better. But the mission of M. Reisset, who is on a tour of "advice," is possitively stated to have for its object the coaxing of the provisional governments into a submission to the *status quo ante* with certain modifications. Nothing half so preposterous was ever propounded in Swift's Laputa. Charles I., or his man Laud, never sent a diplomat to soothe the Cameronians into giving up the solemn league and covenant; the Presbyterian broadsword won and kept what Tuscan and Romagnese muskets are bent on asserting; if blood is called for it is ready to flow.

It is supreme ignorance and egotism to urge that England is not responsible for these coming horrors. The Prince Regent George and Castlereagh backed Count Nesselrode and the Czar in handing over the Legations to their present fate. Forty-five years ago the plea urged by Cardinal Gonsalvi, when lodging on a second floor in Jermyn-street, 1815, was that Pius VII. had kept his ports open to British goods in spite of the "continental system," and he claimed his territory as a *quid pro quo*. On no other pretext is his portrait and that of the pontiff on the walls at Windsor. The destinies of more that a million of indutrious Italians were signed and sealed away by the British plenipotentiary at Verona; it won't do to cry out with Macbeth, "They cannot say I did it," or that the gory locks of Banquo (should blood run in Bologno's streets), are not to be shaken in the face of your Parliament.

It would almost seem that the Imperial nephew was bound to copy his uncle even in his blunders. The treaty of Campo Formio rendered a second Italian campaign unavoidable, and a Paris paper to-day opportunely republishes the despatch of the French Directory to General Bounaparte, pointing out the objections to that hasty step, foretelling the loss of Italy, the upsetting of his cis-Alpine republic, and a renewal of the war on the Po, all which came to pass. Other journals have dug up a letter from the late Archbishop Sibour to President Cavaignac, printed in 1849, in which the cause of Venice is pronounced holy, and the rescue of that city and territory a true Christian deed. It is now stated that a sort of constitution is to be propounded by Franz Joseph for Venetia, and that this elaborate system of Viennese franchise is to be the model on which Muscany's pretender is to frame a Reform bill for Florence, the grant of which is to smoothen his way back to the Pitti Palace. An universal shout of scorn is sure to greet any document coming from such a quarter, and it only remains for the late small autocrat of Modena to turn reformer to complete the dismal farce.

Old Leopold, now 62, is not gone to his broad acres in Bohemia, as stated, but has taken a furnished house at Voslau, near Vienna, and is seen daily walking with his wife, Maria Antonia, in deep mourning for her brother, the late Ferdinand of Naples, and also for the loss of an arch-duchy. His son, called "hereditary prince" (and no doubt he will inherit the Bohemian property), is gone to Dresden on a visit to his relatives at that court. It was not he but his brother Charles who went messenger to the staff at the Florentine citadel, with the sealed order to open fire on the city; but father and brother were equally cognizant of the notable project, and the Tuscans are grateful all the same.

The London papers are not bagged of late, but since the war in Italy a Belgian journal, called *L'Emancipation*, has almost invariably gone into the wastepaper basket. This organ of the Ultramontanes at Brussels is more audacious than prudence would allow *L'Univers* to be here; and the virulent ribaldry directed against our alley Piedmont, its King, its ministers, its laws, and its Parliament, would not be a safe game in Paris. The same tone of mingled hatred and fear is found in the few Irish organs that reach this capital, an echo of which is given in Parliament by Bowyer and Maguire. *L'Emancipation* had taken its name from the long struggle in Ireland, of which this newly-coined phrase was the watchword; but during the whole of that period, the speeches and writings of the "agitators" were full of sympathy for their fellow-slaves in Italy and denunciations of the Holy Alliance. Having been freed from Orange ascendancy by the Whigs, these gentry are all now for clerical ascendancy in the Peninsula, and abuse the Whigs for their consistent abhorrence of oppression.

La Patrie this evening, in a letter from Turin (1st of August), mentions an attempt to get rid of Garibaldi by poison. He is laid up at Brescia, under care of Dr. Bazzini. Transpiration has been suppressed by some unknown agency.

Orders have positively gone to Brest and Toulon for disarming and paying off most of the liners and frigates lately in commission. The squadrons, under Vice Admiral Fourichon, and that under Contre-Admiral Brouet Willaumez, are mentioned.

As to Paris news, there is only the Government appointment of Marie Taghoni as "Inspectress-General of La Danse," which is gravely set forth in an official document.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, AUG. 2.—Before I left Munich the Minister of War had laid his estimates before the Chambers. They are more than the sanguine among the taxpayers had calculated upon, but finally justified by the explanations which the Government had given. The sum demanded is above 26,000,000 florins (about £2,250,000) and there is no doubt it will be voted without a dissentient voice. This very considerable sum is imperatively required to place the peace establishment of Bavaria on an effective footing. Like every country we hear of, excepting France, Bavaria was slumbering in the comfortable conviction that paper, not lead and iron was henceforth to be the missile of war. She had, therefore, given herself up to the enjoyment of one of the blessings of constitutionalism—reduced taxation; so she now finds herself with only 10,000 rifles to arm 100,000 men, no rifled cannon, and the majority of her field-pieces six pounders. The cavalry also was very insufficiently mounted. All these defects are to be remedied, and it is probable that any of our armourers who are not in full employment might now obtain some profitable contracts in Bavaria. The uneasy feeling still exists notwithstanding all that the Emperor Napoleon has done to calm it. Saxony had proposed in the Diet the repeal of the decree against the export of horses, and the proposal has been rejected as premature—a proof how uncertain the continuance of peace is felt to be. I fear that the ill-feeling between Prussia and Austria is rather increased than otherwise —I mean between the Governments—for the tone of public opinion is, perhaps, on the whole rather more conciliatory. Prussia has not quite deserved the praise she receives for clever diplomacy, but she has certainly not at all deserved the Emperor of Austria's attack. She was prepared to defend the integrity of his territorial possessions, and the 15th of this month was positively fixed for the advance of her army on the Rhine, and the delivery of her *ultimatum*. The *Kriegsbereitschaft* was determined on a fortnight before it was made public, and only delayed by the necessities of the Finance Minister, who required to secure his loan. Thus Austria now knows that she was in too great a hurry to make peace; and, being angry with herself, is, of course, highly incensed against her neighbour. This is the only explanation that can be given of the obstinate silence she maintains in answer to the Prussian demands for a withdrawal of the charges contained in the Emperor's proclamation.

The Prince Regent left this on Sunday evening for the bathing season at Ostend. It seems, therefore, that for the present, at least, there is a lull in the diplomatic world. The demobilisation of the army is being carried out.

As the hills of Italy are about to be cured by the erection of a Confederation, your readers may be interested in the last example of the simplicity with which the invention works here. An arrangement has just been come to, and laid before the Diet, for garrisoning the Federal fortress of Rastatt, in Baden. In time of war the garrison is to be of 12,000 men, in time of peace 6,000. Of these Austria gives 4,000, Prussia, 4,000, and Baden 1,600 infantry. Austria and Baden supply, moreover, engineers, cavalry, and artillery. Baden appoints the governor and director of artillery. The engineers fall to the patronage of Austria, and Prussia shares with Austria the alternate nomination of the commandant. Can anything be more simple or more calculated to ensure the cordiality of a happy family?—*The Times' Correspondent.*

SARDINIA.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that Marshal Niel embarked on the 29th to return to France. On his arrival in that city he met with a most enthusiastic reception.

VENETIA.

A decree, published by Count de Bessinger, Governor of Venice, reduces the amount of the loan of 75,000,000 fl., imposed on the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to 30,000,000 fl., which will now have to be paid by Venetia. All the other arrangements made for the allotment and payment of this loan in Venetia remain in vigour.

THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that Cardinal Antonelli has presented a scheme of an Italian Confederation, consisting of a sort of Mutual Assurance Assurance Association of the Italian governments, destined to replace the Austrian Protectorate. A project of that kind was first conceived by Father Orsini, and Botta mentions it in his history of Italy. It has been lately modified to suit the changes and progress of modern times, and the *Austrian Gazette* gives the following analysis of the plan:—

The Confederation of Italian States, which forms the basis of the peace signed by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French, cannot adopt as a principle the attempts which were made by the League of 1848. Passions were then much more excited than they are now; and the object of the League at that time was to secure the permanence of the revolution, and to organise it uniformly in all the States. The Present Confederation, on the contrary, has for its object to combat the revolution wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings. In consequence, whilst the League endeavoured to limit the power of the government and to put in its place that of a Central Diet, we cannot conceive the Confederation which is now proposed to form except as calculated to assure to each Italian government the greatest liberty of action possible in the interior. Art. 1. The States which in consequence of the late peace are to take part in the Italian Confederation, reciprocally guarantee to each other the integrity of their respective possessions, both against any foreign enemy and against any revolutionary movement. Art. 2. With that object, each State taking part in the Italian Confederation shall have a representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, Honorary President of the Confederation; and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the territory of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes, and the treaties which may be concluded between the members of the Confederation, in so far as those treaties shall concern the general interest. The Diet shall likewise take general measures for introducing a common system of coinage and of weights and measures; for putting in accord, as far as possible. the various customs, postal, commercial, and sanitary laws; and lastly, for uniting railways It is established in principle that the Federal Diet has the right of initiative in all that concerns the general interest, or even that of each State in particular. The decrees of the Diet are obligatory on the members of of the Confederation. Nevertheless, ameliorations cannot be imposed on a State because to do so would be to encroach on the administrative liberty of the members of the Confedration.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ARGO."—IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

The investigation directed by the Board of Trade into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship Argo, one of the Galway line of packets, was resumed yesterday at one o'clock, in the Marine Board-room Custom House, before Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., and Captain Harris, R.N.

Mr. O'Dowd, solicitor appeared for the Board of Trade.

Dr. Townsend, with Mr. M'Namara Cantwell, for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Mr. O'Driscol appeared for Mrs. Brand who had been a passenger on board the Argo.

The examination of Captain Halpin was resumed—Cannot produce the log-book; it was demanded by the Board of Underwriters in London from him, it was left in the possession of the general manager of the company, Mr. Weir made every endeavour to obtain it by writing and telegraphing, on Tuesday last, and wrote on Monday; got a reply enclosing the deviation cards. (letter produced.)

Mr. Cantwell stated he had just telegraphed to London, and expected an answer in half an hour, in reference to the log-book. Half an hour would explain the whole there was no wish to keep back the log-book by the captain.

To Mr. Cantwell—The lady passenger on board the Argo, to which Mr. O'Driscoll alluded on yesterday was accompanied by her brother; that lady was the daughter of a highly respectable merchant in New-York; she was also accompanied by the family physician; the official log of the vessel was lost, as also some of the papers; knows the Hon. Ambrose Shea; he resides at St. John's, Newfoundland, and he came here as a witness to be examined, in reference to the currents on the coast of Newfoundland.

To Mr. Porter—W. H. Butler is the Company's agent, at Galway; and Alexander Hollant is the agent at New York; Mr. Ambrose Shea represents the company at present at St. John's.

To Captain Harris, the assessor—Took the observations mentioned in his evidence on the 24th of June; all the calculations of the officers did not differ as much as 30 seconds; his (captain's) book was lost, but the chief officer of the Argo had his work book in Liverpool; the course the ship was then taking was east half north easterly, and in such course as would take the vessel to Cape Race; allowed 28.30 deviation according to Jurey's Chart, and steered by the Standard compass (called here the elevated compass); the current was north-west, and the vessel was going nine knots from noon, until land was made at a quarter before 4, a.m. on the morning of the 28th; when land was made found himself farther than expected to the northward and westward; the weather was nearly calm with a light variable south-west wind when they reached land.

Mr. Cantwell observed that the scientific books to which the captain had referred in his evidence as having been read by him were now in court, and would be handed in if the court considered it necessary; he did not wish to embarrass the evidence by encumbering it with statements from scientific works; but, as so much had been said about the character of the currents on the coast of Newfoundland, and as the captain had been asked what authorities he could refer to on the subject, he was now prepared to produce those works if the court wished to see them.

Captain Harris remarked that, so far as he was concerned, he was satisfied with Captain Halpin's evidence on that subject. He stated yesterday of his own knowledge that there were very strong and navigable currents on the coast and that they were strongest, in the month of June, when the vessel was lost.

Mr. O'Dowd did not assent to that evidence. He was in a position to satisfy the court that the current in question was strongest in the month of May.

Mr. Cantwell observed that the Hon. Ambrose Shea was in court yesterday, who would have given the fullest evidence on that point.

Examination resumed—Did not see the land to the eastward of Cape Pine; bore N.N.E. to Cape Freels, and also bore north and a quarter east; that cross bearing gave twelve miles off the land; on finding himself so near the land, he steered a wide course, giving the land off Cape Race a wide berth; the land tends from the eastern part of Trepassy Bay nearly east and west; when they ran ashore, the current was running to the westward at the rate of five and a half or six knots an hour; the ship went ashore close to Fresh Water Cove.

Mr. Rooney was the officer on deck at four o'clock, Mr. Henry had the middle watch, and went below at four o'clock; the fog came on about 4 15 a.m.; they spoke a fishing schooner at 5 35; as soon as the ship struck, went to the compass and found her head was S.E.; the engines were reversed, and her head then paid off northward; when they got the cast of 20 fathoms they were in Trepassy Bay; the ship was stopped to speak the schooner, and that caused her head to pay off to the northward she being a left handed screw; the Argo was 270 feet long, and she was a hard ship at any time to obey her helm; when she left New York she drew 26 feet of water; when the order was given to put the helm hard a port, her head must have forged in shore; the ship had come up to the breakers with the head S.S.E.; the breakers were then on the part bow; in consequence of the reversing the ship's head she paid off again to the east, and before she gained sternways she struck under the starboard rigging; the rock on which she struck was 30 or 40 fathoms from the shore; it was within a minute of 6 a.m. when she struck; if the ship's head was E.N.E. steering directly on the shore—if that were asserted it would not be true. The fog cleared away about two hours after the ship struck; when she struck, the first anchor thrown out was a large kedge, 13 or 14 cwt. weight; the stream anchor was then put out which weighed about 25 cwt.; they hailed fishing boats, who came down to their assistance and the captain of one of the boats asked how he would be paid, and was told that for what he saved he would get proper salvage; he said, "Oh, no if you pay ready money I will load her at once; witness answered, where was he to get ready money then; the boatswain then came and reported that the crew of the fishing-boats were robbing the ship, and that they had rolled the port fore sheet into their boat, which was immediately taken back from them; the decks were then crowded with fishermen, and they could not get them off without going to fight with them, and the crew of the Argo was not numerous enough for that; every exertion was made to land the baggage until the ship filled, and the fires were put out; the baggage could not be got out faster; the second cabin passengers' luggage was all saved, which was on the fore or rope deck; the chief cabin passengers' luggage was taken out as soon as possible; one of the stewards fished up a quantity of luggage by diving, and nearly lost his life in the attempt; gave orders to the chief steward to clear the baggage room before the ship filled, and he said it would be dangerous to send the men down, as it was filling fast; a good quantity of the baggage was got up; the crew behaved very well, and twenty-six of them remained on the wreck till eight p.m.; a portion of the crew went on shore and were engaged in constructing tents; the crew did not save their own baggage first, and not until late in the evening did they do so; the officers lost all they had, and one of them lost 37 sovereigns in his berth; he (witness) saved nothing of his own, except some of his clothes, and lost a gold watch, chain, and 150 dollars in gold; had a private venture of his own on board, and it was not insured; did not know at the time the ship was lost that she had been insured, but learned it subsequently at St. John's; heard she was insured for £40,000; there was a piano on board which was saved; it was lying on the starboard side, which was the only place where there was not water; the plate that was on board and the piano were sold by public auction, at St. John's, for the benefit of the underwriters; the property saved was disposed of by the advice of Lloyd's agent; Mrs. Brand, one of the passengers, said "Captain, I depend upon you to save my baggage," and witness answered, "We will do our best for all;" her luggage was stowed away with the rest of the baggage.

To Mr. O'Dowd—Did not pay any attention to any passengers on board the Argo, inconsistent with his duties to the ship.

To Mr. Porter—Was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the subordinate officers of the vessel.

To what do you attribute the loss of the Argo?—An unusually strong current.

Timothy Cummins, sworn and examined by Mr. O'Dowd—Is a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, and is a general coast pilot; was on board the Argo on the 23rd of June, and was in sole charge of the first watch on that day; remembered the morning of the 28th June, was called at four o'clock a.m., on that morning, when they sighted the land; the captain asked witness what land that was, and he said it was Cape Pine, and that there was no mistake about it; was very much surprised at the vessel being so near Cape Pine and attributed it to the strong currents; it was the usual practice on board to heave the log every two hours, so as to ascertain the speed of the vessel; his duties as coast pilot commenced when they got among ice, and when in sight of land; there were icebergs about Cape Race, and in Trepassy Bay; the speed of the ship was not slowed until they had cast the lead about a quarter before five, shortly after the fog came on; the soundings were then 58 fathoms; was perfectly satisfied with the ship's position at that time; thought it prudent to continue full speed in a fog where there are icebergs; believed there would be more danger in going at full than slow speed; the Cunard boats always go full speed under such circumstances.

To Mr. Porter—If the Cunard boats get in among icebergs in a fog, they always go full speed, as do also sailing vessels.

To Captain Harris—It is the practice always to go at full speed when in the neighbourhood of ice; was very much surprised to see the schooner that was referred to; the master of the schooner told them they were a mile and a half from the Eastern shore of Trepassy Bay; that is from Cape Race to Cape Mutton; the captain expressed his surprise at being so near land, and said that it was impossible that it could be so; some ten or twelve minutes afterwards the look-out sung out "Breakers a-head;" in consequence of the foggy weather the look-out was doubted; when the breakers were perceived the engines were reversed, and before she had got sternways she struck; she struck on the starboard bow, and fell over on the port side; she remained on an even keel for some time; did not know at the time she struck where they were until he went ashore; the rock was not more than half a ship's length from the land; it was an isolated rock; after the ship struck, was ordered to go ashore to find a landing for the passengers; immediately returned to the ship and reported to the captain he had found a place to land the passengers, who then went into boats, and under charge of witness were landed; great efforts were then made to get the ship off.

In answer to Mr. Porter—Witness stated that from his knowledge of the coast he considered the vessel was well navigated.

Mr. O'Driscoll cross-examined the witness at some length, but nothing material was elicited in addition to his direct examination. He swore that he never heard any offer from the crews of the fishing boats who came up when the vessel struck to take the passengers and luggage ashore for £2 a-head. The inquiry was adjourned at five o'clock till this morning

WATERFORD SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNUAL EXCURSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual excursion of the teachers and scholars of the Waterford Sunday-schools took place on Wednesday last, in one of the steamers of Messrs Malcomson, Brothers, kindly given for the occassion free of charge. At eleven o'clock a.m., all things having been previously prepared, the teachers and their several classes left the Sunday school room, and went down to the steamer, which started from the quay, at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, for Ballyhack.

The scenery all the way down the river, was enlivened by the sweet strains of music imparted by the band of the Waterford Young Men's Christain Association, under the leadership of Mr. C. Hamilton, which creditably and tastefully performed some select pieces prepared for the occasion. The programme was as follows:—"St. Patrick's" Quadrilles; "Palermo" Quadrilles; "Bonnie Dundee" Quadrilles; "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn" "Faust" Waltzes; "War" Gallope; "Marguerites" Polka; "Waltz" "National Anthem." The company having arrived at Ballyhack, walked to the splendid demesne of Lord Templemore, at Arthurstown, where they all partook of a splendid pic-nic, prepared by the teachers, each class being presided over by its own teacher; after which they all amused themselves with juvenile sports about the place, until past four o'clock, when they all repaired again to the steamer, and sailed towards home, which they reached without accident, which is mainly owing to the care of the captain who had them in charge.

ENGLISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.—LEWES, AUG. 3.

(Before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a Special Jury.)

GILL v. WRIGHT AND WIFE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover dammages for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken of her by the female defendant in reference to her position as a schoolmistress. The defendants pleaded a denial of the alleged slander. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Hannen were for the plaintiff; Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., were for the defendants.

This action arose out of some very painful proceedings that were not inaptly described during the trial as the "Brighton School Scandal." It will be remembered that in the month of January last a statement appeared in a London weekly newspaper, headed "A Fashionable School—High Life Below Stairs," in which it was represented four young ladies, pupils at a fashionable school at Brighton, had been sent home to their friends in the family way, and that a page in the family, sixteen years old, was supposed to have been the author of the mischief, and that he had absconded and the school had since been broken up. This paragraph was copied into other London papers, and also into the Brighton journals, and it, of course, created the most intense excitement at that time. Various inquiries were made with a view to discover whether there was any foundation for the statement in question, and at length the Mayor of Brighton felt it to be his duty to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to consider the matter, and resolutions were come to that the statement in question was proved to be an utter fabrication, and to have no foundation whatever. The newspapers that had published the statement also contradicted it, and apologised for having inserted it. The plaintiff in the present action, Miss Georgiana Gill, is the proprietress of a highly respectable school at Brighton, and she brought the present action against the defendants on account of Mrs. Wright, as she alleged, having made a representation to a lady named Holloway, the wife of a clergyman, who also keeps a school at Brighton, that the paragraph in question related to her school, and that she knew of one young lady having gone home who had not returned to the school after the Christmas holidays in consequence of her condition of health. The defendant, Mr. Wright, is a dancing master, at Brighton, and he had been in the habit of instructing the young ladies at Miss Gill's establishment, but it seems that last September he was discharged by that lady, on account of several of her pupils parents expressing a wish that a French mistress should be engaged to teach dancing to the pupils, and it was suggested that the slanderous statements had been raked up, after the falsehood of the original publication was made manifest, out of a revengeful feeling on account of the dismissal of the defendant from his position as dancing master, with a view to injure the plaintiff. The alleged slanderous words imputed to the female defendant were that in the course of a conversation that took place between her and Mrs. Holloway upon the subject of the school scandal, she stated that the transaction occurred at a school out west, "not a hundred miles from Brunswick-square," and that all fingers pointed at Miss Gill's establishment, and that she knew of one young lady who had not gone back to the school on account of the state of her health. She was also represented to have said that she was not sorry for Miss Gill, as she had behaved very ill to her husband, and had become very high-minded and it was a judgment upon her.

Mrs. Holloway, the principal witness in support of the plaintiff's case, was examined, and she deposed to Mrs. Wright having made the statements above mentioned to her, and she proved the time when they were made as being subsequent to the public meeting, when the original statement was proved to have been an entire fabrication.

Miss Gill, the plaintiff, was examined, and she stated that upon receiving a communication from Mrs. Holloway she called upon Mrs. Wright, and asked her to give up her authority for the statements she had made to that lady. She denied having made some of the statements imputed to her, and with regard to others she said, that if she had to give up her authority she should say, "all Brighton," for the matter was talked of in every quarter.

Mr. Bovill, in his address to the jury for the defendants, said he should show that what was actually said by Mrs. Wright differed very materially from the interpretation put upon it by Mrs. Holloway.

Mrs. Wright, the defendant, was examined, and she stated that she had merely mentioned what was the general topic of conversation in the town, among all circles, and denied positively having made any of the statements deposed to by Mrs. Holloway in her evidence.

A young lady named Churchman, the niece of Mrs. Wright, was also examined, and she confirmed her evidence in several particulars.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25.

DIVORCE COURT—LONDON, SATURDAY.

Yelverton v. Yelverton.

This was a petition by a wife for a restitution of conjugal rights. The parties were married in Scotland, according to the Scotch law, in April, 1857; they were afterwards married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and their cohabitation continued until April, 1858.

The respondent, Mayor Yelverton, pleaded that he was born in Ireland, of Irish parents, that the marriage was contracted in Scotland, and at the time when he was served with the citation he resided, and had been residing for two years previously, in Edinburgh, and that this court had therefore no jurisdiction. To this plea there was a replication that the respondent was an officer in her Majesty's service, that the head-quarters of that branch of the service to which he belonged—namely, the Royal Artillery—were at Woolwich, in Kent, and that he was domiciled *de jure* at Woolwich, and therefore within the jurisdiction of the court. It appeared from the affidavits that the Royal Artillery is divided into brigades, and that, although the general head-quarters are at Woolwich, the head-quarters of the brigade to which the respondent is attached are in Scotland. The question raised upon these pleadings was, whether, under the circumstances which they disclosed, Major Yelverton was within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Anderson, Q.C., and Mr. W. A. Clarke, for the respondent, contended that his domicile of origin being Irish, and his residence being in Scotland, the fact that he was in her Majesty's service was not of itself sufficient to give him an English domicile, and to bring him within his lordship's jurisdiction. If, however, his lordship should be of opinion that he ought to take into consideration the situation of the head-quarters, then, they contended, he would look, not to the head-quarters of the service, but to those of the brigade.

Mr. Phillimore, Q.C., with whom was Mr. G. H. Cooper, for Mrs. Yelverton, prayed leave to amend the replication, in order that certain facts might appear upon the pleadings which would enable them to raise the quesotin whether, assuming that the respondent had not an English domicile, the petitioner, who resided in England, had a right to institute the present suit, notwithstanding the foreign domicile of her husband.

His Lordship granted leave to amend, the solicitor of Mrs. Yelverton undertaking that she should pay the costs of the amendment.

BANKRUPT AND INSOLVNET COURT—AUG. 5.

In the matter of J. C. Leane.

In this case the bankrupt was a draper, carrying on business in Listowel, county Kerry. The meeting was for final examination, the assignee consented, and the examination passed.

Agent, Mr. Molloy.

In the matter of Clarke.

The bankrupt was a jeweller and pawnbroker of this city. The meeting was for the purpose of examination of debtors to the estate.

The case was adjourned.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat in the Courthouse, Green-street, at eleven o'clock, for the trial of prisoners.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Thomas Maguire was indicted for having stolen a purse containing a sum of money amounting to 1*l*. 18*s*. from the person of James Smith, a workman in the employment of Mr. Quan, coach builder, of Talbot-street.

The prosecutor Smith deposed that on Saturday night last he received his week's wages which he placed in a purse and deposited in his coat pocket, Whilst proceding along Talbot-street, he felt his pocket and discovered that his purse, with the money it contained, was gone.

A witness named Rourke deposed that on the evening in question, he was walking after Smith through Talbot-street; he saw the prisoner, who passed him by, stoop towards the flagway, from which he took up some object that was lying on the ground; witness said to the prisoner, "You have got a haul." The prisoner replied that he had found a sovereign, and admitted afterwards that Smith had dropped his purse with his wages in the street.

Police Constable, No. 74 C., deposed that shortly after the prosecutor lost his purse on the evening mentioned, witness arrested the prisoner and found the sum of 10s. in silver, and 2d. in copper on his person.

His Lordship briefly charged the jury who acquitted the prisoner.

ASSAULT.—John Clarke and Michael Flynn were indicted for having violently assaulted Edward M'Donnell, and his wife, Winefred M'Donnell, on the night of the 23d of July last. Edward M'Donnell, examined by Mr. John Edward Walsh, Q.C.—Deposed that he is a pyrotechnic artist, and that on the evening in question he and his wife were sitting at their tea, in their apartments No. 50, North King-street, when the sister of the prisoner, Clarke, came to the other side of their boarded partition dividing their room from Clarke's, and commenced abusing witness and his wife, calling them injurious names, &c. Witness went out on the landing and remonstrated with Clarke's sister on her conduct, but she persisted in her abuse, and proceeded to make an outcry and raise the house; a disturbance ensued, in which the two prisoners were most violent; witness received a blow on the head with a hammer; his wife screamed "murder," and the prisoner Flynn became violent and struck witness' wife on the head with a stool, in consequence of which she had to go to hospital; witness left the house and returned with four men to make peace, but missiles were thrown—cups, saucers, &c.—the police were sent for and the two prisoners were taken into custody.

M'Donnell's wife corroborated his evidence; but, on cross-examination by Mr. Ennis, she admitted having given Clarke some cause of offence previous to the assault.

Mr. Ennis, for the defence, examined some witnesses.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship sentenced Flynn to be imprisoned for three months, and kept to hard labour, and Clarke for one month from the date of his committal.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—AUGUST 5.

ABUSE.—Mary Brennan was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, in default of bail, on a charge of having used abusive and insulting language in the public thoroughfare towards a third party.

Edward Lawler was directed to be imprisoned for the same period, under similar conditions, on a charge of having caused a disturbance in the street on the previous evening.

CAPEL STREET OFFICE.—AUGUST 5.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND AGAINST HIS WIFE.—George Garrett, an egg dealer, carrying on business at No. 18, Granby-lane, came before the magistrate to make a complaint of his wife's conduct towards him upon the previous day. The defendant failed to appear on the summons. The complainant deposed that his wife struck him with a number of stones, which she flung at him, and also used threatening language to him, vowing she would take his life with a knife which she held in her hand in a manacing manner.

The Magistrates directed a warrant to be issued for apprehension of the defendent.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—AUGUST 5.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—A man named Bernard Cunningham was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, in default of paying a fine of £1 for having assaulted Police Constable, 111 B. on the previous evening, at Paterson's lane, while the latter was in the discharge of his duty.

Margaret Doyle was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on a charge of having stolen from the step-door of Mr. Denis King, at Cullinswood, a few new potatoes on the 4th inst. It appeared that the prisoner snatched them from the door while the complainant was standing by.

ROBBERY OF TURF.—Catherine Campbell was charged by Police Constable 55 B., with the robbery of some sods of turf from the banks of the Grand canal at Lower Leeson-street between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT—Matthew Murphy was directed to find bail for future good behaviour, or, in default be imprisoned for one month, on a charge of having been disorderly, on the previous night, by fighting with his own son in the public street, and thereby collecting a crowd.

ASSAULT.—James M'Evoy was directed to pay a fine of 10s. or in default, to be imprisoned for fourteen days, on a charge of having violently assaulted Edward Javens, on Thursday last.

CHARGES OF ROBBERY.—Catherine Mullin was sentenced to be imprisoned for a period of two months, and kept to hard labour, on charge for having stolen from the house, No. 11, Palmerston place, a blanket and sundry other articles, the property of Mr. Peter Lawler. It appeared the prisoner had been a servant in the house of Mr. Lawler, and by that means had managed to abstract the articles.

Eliza Miller another servant woman, was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, for the robbery of two cloth coats and a portmanteau, from the house of her master, Mr. Walker.

CAPSIZING OF A YACHT AND RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday, about three o'clock afternoon, as a small yacht, with three young men on board, was beating up the river, and when opposite the Liverpool shed, she was suddenly struck by a squall, which threw her on her beam ends, and nearly precipitated those on board into the water. They, however, succeeded in climbing up the side of the yacht, which at this time was fast settling down broadside in the water; and, while in this critical position, their cries for help attracted the attention of a number of young men employed in this office, who were proceeding down the river in a small pleasure-boat, who immediately rowed to the spot, and took the three persons off the yacht, on which, if they had stayed a few minutes longer, there is no doubt but that she would have gone to the bottom, as she was then full of water. Having rescued from drowning those on board the yacht, the young men in the pleasure-boat, although it was raining heavily at the time, then took the yacht in tow, and succeeded in bringing her alongside a schooner at Queen's Quay, where they, in the kindest manner, abandoned the use of their own boat to the owners of the yacht, for the purpose of letting them tow the latter into a place of safety.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.—On Thursday, at the Armagh Petty Sessions, a fellow named Hughes was brought up on a charge of having, on the 19th of July, obtained money from a number of persons under pretences of the most false and fraudulent description. The prisoner had been arrested upon informations sworn by Thos. J. Tenison, Esq., J.P., of Portneligan, near Tynan; and it appeared from the evidence of that gentleman that, on the 19th ult., the defendant went to his house driving tandem, and represented himself as the brother and partner of Mr. David Taylor, of the coach factory, at the Mall in Armagh. He said he had been at Castleshane, purchasing timber; that he brought four loads, which, on measurement, amounted to £7 5s., but that his brother had only given him £6, and that he and his brother would feel obliged, if he (Mr. Tenison) would lend him £1 5s. In consequence of this plausible story, Mr. Tenison gave him the money, for which he passed an I O U signed "John Tailor." Mr. Taylor was examined, and denied that he had purchased any timber on the day named in the informations. He also denied that the prisoner was his brother, or that he had ever authorised him to borrow money in his name, from Mr. Tenison or any other person. It appeared that, in a similar manner, the prisoner had succeeded in obtaining £1 from Mr John Gibson; 14s. 2d. from Maxwell Cross, of Dartrey, Esq., J.P.; 12s. 6d. from Mr. Jackson Byers, of Charlemont; 13s. 6d. from Mr. Robert Knipe, Elenknapper; 10s. Mr. George Curran, and a larger sum from Mr. W. Kennedy. The prisoner had been previous convicted of having burglariously entered the store of Mr. Cardwell in Armagh, and of other offences against the peace. He was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and informations ordered against him.—*A Correspondent of the Belfast News-Letter.*

Dublin Markets.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

We had an active cattle market with early sales, as well as of sheep and lambs—everything good maintaining the price of Thursday last. Among the sales we saw a very fine lot of about a dozen fine heifers sold for Belfast, which it appears gets a large quantity of first-class meat from here by railway. Beef, 54s. to 60s. top lots per cwt in sink; mutton 5½d to 6½d even 7d per lb. in some cases; lambs, 20s to 30s. each; veal, 6½d to 7d per lb. Some heavy pigs offering, but the general run being small, for stores we do not quote.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular).—We have to note a very fair supply of cattle at our market to day, and for prime quality our top quotation was readily obtained—middling not so easily to sell. A good number of sheep and lambs shown. Exporters operating more freely. Good sheep were more easily sold at our extreme figures. Prime lambs sold extremely well. Veal difficult to dispose of, and a large number remain unsold. Wool—Little offered, with an upward tendency, though we do not alter our quotations. Hoggets, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; mixed, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; ewe, 22s. to 24s. Beef, 45s. to 50s. and 60s. per cwt. Mutton, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Lambs, 17s. to 28s. Veal, 5d. to 6½d. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—In Spittalfields on Wednesday we had rather a small market, with firm prices. Prices—Old flitch bacon, 52s. to 57s.; new, 59s. to 65s; middles, 63s. to 65s.; short hams, 48s. to 58s.; long hams, 70s. to 76s.; lard, 62s. to 65s. per cwt.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN-STREET.—Bacon, old, 54s. to 56s.; new, 60s. to 65s. 4d.; hams, old, 42s. to 48s.; new, 56s. to 62s.; cheeks, 37s. 4d. to 42s. per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s. per barrel. Cool butter, 12d. to 13d. per lb.; firkins, 100s. to 112s. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; rabbits, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hens, 5s. 6d.; ducks, 6s. 10d. per 124 (wholesale); hens, 6s to 6d 4d.; ducks, 7s. 6d. per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d. to 13d. per lb.; firkins, 100s. to 112s per cwt.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—Firkin butter, first quality, 112s.; second quality, 106s.; third quality, 100s. per cwt. Cool butter, 10½d. to 13d. per lb.

FISH.—Salmon, 6d. to 10d. per lb.; lobsters, 1s. to 1s 4d. each.

HAY.—New, 5s.; old, 5s. 6d. to 6d. per cwt. Straw, 2s. 2d. to 3s. per do.

POTATOES.—3s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

BREAD.—First quality, 7d.; second ditto, 6d.; third ditto, 5½d. per 4lbs.

COALS.—House, 13s. per ton; furnace, 13s. per do.

WOOL.—Trade firm and prices without change. Hoggets, 26s.; mixed parcels, 24s. 6d.; shorn lambs, 21s. 6d.; skin lamb, 18s. to 20s. A small market.

(From Ganly, Sons, and Parker's Circular.)—A small show of farmers' wool came to hand, which was bought at 24s. 6d. for mixed, and 24s. for ewe and wedder. No great anxiety shown to purchase. The usual quietness of autumn trade seems to have set in.

Tallow has suddenly got up 40s. per ton.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

Our corn market was extremely dull. We note wheat and oats 6d. to 1s. lower on the week. Barley, though scarce, barely supported its price. There was one sample of new wheat in to-day which was sold at 25s. Several lots of new bere and oats; the former brought 13s. to 13s. 6d., the latter 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. There were a good many parcels of new rapeseed, which were taken at 19s. 6d. to 23s. The condition of all new corn good. Nothing doing in Indian corn.

White Wheat	25s 6d to 27s 0d	Oats, black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	... 24s 0d to 25s 0d	Oatmeal ..	13s 6d to 15s 6d
Barley	... 15s 0d to 16s 0d	Rapeseed...	19s 6d to 23s 0d
Bere	... 13s 0d to 13s 6d	Bakers' flour	15s 0d to 19s 0d
Oats, old	... 12s 0d to 15s 0d	Indian Corn,	
Oats, new	... 12s 6d to 13s 6d	per 480lbs....	29s 0d to 30s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

	From s. D.	to s. D.	Average s. D.
517 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone...	23 6	27 0	25 6
1497 Oats do. 14 stone...	12 3	16 3	14 8
— Barley do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Bere do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Rape do. 16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
257 Oatmeal cwt. 8 stone...	14 0	14 4	14 1

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR WEEK—JULY 30.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	43 0	Oats ...	25 3	Beans ...	44 2
Barley ...	30 1	Rye ...	35 1	Peas ...	37 0

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	45 11	Oats ...	25 5	Beans ...	46 2
Barley ...	30 8	Rye ...	36 8	Peas ...	40 0

Duty on foreign corn, 1s.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective Dates as under

Name of Railway.	1859. £	s.	D.	1858. £	s.	D.
Ballymena and Portrush, July. 30.	483	16	9	4	8	5
Belfast & County Down, July 31.	667	18	0	361	14	10
Belfast and Ballymena, July 30.	1296	12	0	1288	5	10
Cork and Bandon, July 30.	314	15	11	278	7	7
Cork, Blackrk. & Passage, July 30.	346	4	5	322	2	10
Dublin and Drogheda, July 31.	2002	1	0	1860	9	0
Dublin & Belfast July 31.	1877	9	0	1170	13	0
Dublin and Wicklow, July 30.	2565	2	0	2701	0	0
Dundalk and Enniskillen, July 31.	930	19	0	661	19	0
Gt. South. & Western, July 30.	7460	18	0	6388	8	0
Irish South-Eastern, July 30.	287	19	0	204	3	0
Killarney Junction, July 30.	547	9	0	416	0	0
Limerick and Foynes. July 30.	290	4	10	239	4	11
Londonderry & Enniskillen, July 30.	770	2	9	748	18	1
Limerick and Ennis, July 30.	164	3	6			
Midland Great Western, July 31.	3845	19	0	3703	6	0
Ulster, July 31.	1586	14	11	1482	12	4
Waterford and Tramore, July 30.	258	18	9	225	19	1
Waterford and Limerick, July 30.	1280	12	4	1082	18	7
Waterford and Kilkenny, July 30.	316	19	0	355	10	0

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858.
Bristol and Exeter		
Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire	£7271	£7154
East Lancashire	3206	3353
Great Western	7501	6655
Great Northern	34472	34219
Lancaster and Carlisle	24584	24411
Lancashire and Yorkshire	7952	7452
London and Brighton	28699	26975
London and North Western	23458	22714
London and South Western	75297	72424
Manchester, Sheffield, &c	19759	19553
Midland	11468	10344
North Eastern	36168	35361
North London	37516	38796
North British	2790	2788
North Stafford	6451	6419
Oxford, Worcester, &c	7565	7417
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	4852	4462
Shrewsbury and Chester	2189	1865
South-Eastern	3303	3371
South Devon	26148	25447
West Hartlepool	3437	3115
Edinburgh and Glasgow	3738	3716
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	6629	6275
Glasgow and South-Western	3854	3752
Great North of Scotland	8297	7542
Scottish North-Eastern	1677	1484
	4040	3788

A HANDY TAX.—A tax on gloves! Let the tax be a penny, or a halfpenny, per pair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would finger a nice sum every year, and not a soul would be pinched by it.—*Punch.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The virtues of these incomparable pills are fully appreciated in every part of the civilized world. As they act on the general system through the circulation, there are few diseases which they cannot cure but they are efficacious in all disorders of the liver. For these they are an indubitable specific. A child might physic itself with these pills, and without the slightest danger, except from such excess as would make the most wholesome aliment in the world an evil. By reducing the superfluous bile and giving tone to the stomach, they effect a perfect and permanent cure.

BIRTHS.

Clifford—On the 29th July, at Canington, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. H. Clifford, of a daughter.

Hempenstal—August 3rd, at Aladore, county of Wicklow, the wife of Captain Dipping Hepenstel, D.L., of Derrycassan, county Longford, of a son and heir.

Honeywood—On the 2, inst., at Evington Place, Kent, the wife of Sir Courtney Honywood, Bart., of a daughter.

Joyce—August 3, at Mervue, Galway, the wife of Pierce Joyce, Esq., of a son.

Phillips—August 2, at Portaliffe, Killyshandra, the wife of Captain Phillips, h.p., Royal Artillery, of a son.

Sheehy—On the 3d inst., at 4, Claremont-square, the wife of W. H. Sheehy, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

Story—August 2, at Aghabog Rectory, Co. Monaghan, Mrs. Wm. Story, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cochran and Colecott—August 2, at Newbold-upon-Avon, by the Rev. W. Ridding, A Cochran, Esq., of Ashkirk, N.B., to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrook-grange, Warwickshire.

Jones and Spring—On the 4th inst., at St. Anne's Church, in this city, by the Rev. Maurice F. Day, chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, Thomas Morris Hamilton Jones, Moneyglass House, Co. Antrim, Esq., to Sara Ellen, only daughter of the late Colonel Edward Day, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late Captain Francis Spring, 24th Regiment.

Sitwell and D'Olliver—On the 4th inst., at Kilternan Church, county of Dublin, by the Rev. J. Sisson Cooper, A.M., assisted by the Rev. Robert J. Moffett, A.M., Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, Esq., 31st Bengal Light Infantry, to Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of the late N. Ogle D'Olliver, Esq., of Ely-place, Dublin.

Webb and Shortt—On Thursday, the 4th inst., in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Richard Hemphill, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Neligan, John Gregory Webb, of the Constabulary, Waterford, Esq., to Harriette Elizabeth, daughter of William Shortt, Esq. 9, Fortescue-terrace, Rathmines, Co. Dublin, Esq.

DEATHS.

Allen—On the 3d inst., at No. 3, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Martha, relict of the late Christopher Edmond Allen, Esq.

Bond—On the 1st inst., Jessie, only surviving daughter of Mrs. Bond, of the Priory, Leatherhead.

Bournes—On the 28th July, at Belmullet, Co. Mayo, Matthew Bournes, Esq., M.D., deeply regretted.

Clowes—On the 3d inst., at his residence, Norfolk House, Rathgar, deeply and deservedly regretted by his family and friends, Alfred Clowes, Esq., of this city.

Crampton—On the 2d inst., at Sunnyside, Upper Avenue, Roger Crampton, Esq., late of Kersley, near Manchester, aged 62.

Frazer—June 20, at Calcutta, Jane Frazer, the beloved wife of John Paterson, Esq., H.C.S., commanding Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Nemesis.

Wiggins—On the 31st ult., suddenly, at Newport, Isle of Wight, George Wiggins, Esq., of 87, Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

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Laurence E. Knox Propr